

LAW *AND* ORDER

VOL. 5

MAY, 1957

NO. 5



Six Features on
Police Services
in
Civil Defense



Guest Editorial
C. William O'Neill
Governor of Ohio

C.D. In California

The Story of Quincy (Mass.)
Auxiliary Police

Atomic Radiations

A 10 PM Curfew For Youngsters

Chiefly Chatter
Charles L. McCarthy
Beaverton, Oregon

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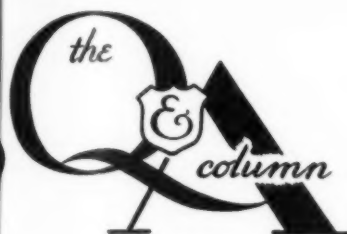


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Compiled by

John I. Schwarz,

Chief of Police, Easton, Penna.

Q. If the accused attempted flight, concealment, or escape to avoid arrest, could evidence to this effect be offered to show consciousness of guilt?

A. Yes.

Q. If a suspect denied his identity, or gave an assumed name, or refused to return without a requisition, could testimony to this effect be offered?

A. Yes.

Q. If a person resists arrest, or attempts to assault the officer making the arrest, can evidence to this effect be offered to show consciousness of guilt?

A. Yes.

Q. If an accused attempts to suppress evidence against himself, or endeavors to induce a police officer to suppress incriminating evidence, would testimony to this effect be admissible?

A. Yes, as it would be an attempt to corrupt a witness.

Q. If a suspect remains silent when accused, or incriminating statements are made in his hearing which implicates him directly or indirectly with the crime, would evidence to this effect be admissible as consciousness of guilt?

A. Yes, silence is assent and the jury may infer that the statements are true and that they prove his guilt.

Q. Define a confession.

A. A confession is defined as an acknowledgment of guilt of the crime charged or of the facts which constitute the crime.

Q. Define an admission as distinguished from a confession.

A. It is an admission if the facts acknowledged raise an inference of guilt only when considered with other facts. A statement by the accused showing the crime was committed by other persons, he being present, but denying taking part, is an admission.

Q. If an accused admits the commission of the act charged against him but denies that it was done with criminal intent, is this an admission or a confession?

A. This is an admission.

Q. What spirit may prompt the accused to confess a crime, if apprehended shortly after commission?

(Continued on Page 39)

LAW AND ORDER

AN INDEPENDENT, PROFESSIONAL MAGAZINE FOR ALL CONCERNED WITH THE BUSINESS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Vol. 5

May, 1957

No. 5

Contents

THE Q & A COLUMN	Compiled by Chief John I. Schwarz, Easton, Pa.	3
GUEST EDITORIAL	C. William O'Neill, Governor of Ohio	4

Articles on Police Services in Civil Defense



CIVIL DEFENSE POLICE IN ILLINOIS	Patrolman Gerald S. Arenberg, Golf (Ill.) Police Department	5
C.D. IN CALIFORNIA	by William Carroll	6
ATOMIC RADIATIONS	by Jacob H. Ruiter	9
POLICE RESERVE UNIT—STOREHOUSE OF MANPOWER	by Chief John T. Truett, Bend, Oregon	12
USE OF LOUDSPEAKERS IN CIVIL DEFENSE	by Lawrence J. Epstein, University Loudspeakers, Inc.	16
QUINCY (MASS.) AUXILIARY POLICE	by Arnold J. Kaplan, Chief of Auxiliary Police	18

A 10 P.M. CURFEW FOR YOUNGSTERS (HOW IT WORKS IN BUTLER, N. J.)	A working-with-youth article by Lee E. Lawder	14
CHIEFLY CHATTER: CHARLES L. MCCARTHY, Chief of Police, Beaverton, Oregon	by Jack Zimmerman	24
INTERROGATION FOR INVESTIGATORS: Chapter V (Part I) Interrogating The Cool Customer. An In-Service "On The Beat" Training Series	by Richard A. Arther and Rudolph R. Caputo	28
WEAPON-WISE: A REPORT ON THE 86th ANNUAL NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION CONVENTION	by David O. Moreton	34
PREVENTING HUB CAP THEFT: An Equipment Story		41
LETTERS		44
POLICE EQUIPMENT NEWS		46
FINGERPRINT PHOTOS WITHOUT CAMERA	by Chief Dan Macdonald, Monet, Mo.	47
CHARLES GREENBLATT & CO.—GUN DEALERS—A profile on a familiar police equipment supplier	by David O. Moreton	48
THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CAN HELP	by Dick Whittemore	52
WHAT HAPPENS AT THE POLICE STATION	by Irving B. Zeichner	54
"ACCORDING TO LAW . . ."	Edited by Judge Irving B. Zeichner	59
FROM THE EDITOR		62
INDEX TO ADVERTISERS		62

ABOUT THE COVER: The matter of identification is of prime importance in the aftermath of a disaster. In Broomal, Pa. Civil Defense Workers and their Police Department fingerprinted every school child.

WILLIAM C. COPP, Publisher; LILLIAN PETRANEK, Treasurer, Assistant to Publisher; LEE E. LAWDER, Editor; DAVID O. MORETON, Technical Editor; BRUCE HOLMGREN, Contributing Editor; IRVING B. ZEICHNER, Law Editor; JO HAIGHT, Art Director; HOWARD A. ROSE, Advertising Manager.

Issued Monthly by LAW AND ORDER magazine, 1475 Broadway, New York 36, N. Y.
Subscription Price for the United States and Canada \$3.00. Single Copy 35c.

Accepted as Controlled Circulation Publication at Hanover, New Hampshire

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C. William O'Neill

OF ALL THE FUNCTIONS of government, few, if any, are more important than effective enforcement of law and order. Our whole civilized society rests upon a foundation of government by law. It is a consequence, then, that every violation of the law damages, to some degree, the fabric of our society.

But law must be enforced by men, and it is upon these men, law enforcement officers everywhere, that much of the responsibility for preserving our government and our society falls.

A citizen depends upon the law enforcement officer for the safety of his rights, his property, his very life. He depends upon the effectiveness and honesty of local law enforcement agencies for the guarantee that he and his family may live and move about their community on lawful pursuits in safety and without fear of harm. He has the right to expect and receive this assurance of law and order.

A community either has law enforcement or it does not. The toleration of violations of any law—whether



Governor of Ohio

through negligence, fear, or the rationalization that "it won't really hurt anyone" does inescapable damage. Such tolerance leads inevitably to the demoralization of both law enforcement personnel and citizens of the community. It creates contempt for law enforcement officers and the law itself, encourages violations of other laws, and shakes the confidence of the citizens in their law enforcement agency.

Therefore, I cannot stress too strongly the importance of your work, and the importance of consistent, conscientious effort to institute and maintain the highest standards in law enforcement. Your responsibility is heavy and your task is not an easy one. But to those of you who labor in this field I express the appreciation and gratitude of Ohio and of citizens everywhere.

C. William O'Neill



General Woodward, Director of Civil Defense swears in Illinois Police Reserves as members of his staff.



THE ILLINOIS POLICE RESERVES are the very backbone of civil defense protection in the Chicago (Cook County), Illinois area. This can be credited to the farsightedness and efforts of Captain Arthur E. Unger, its commander and spark plug. Having been an active police officer for many years, Capt. Unger turned to a business career. After some years of success, and with spare time available, he reorganized in 1949, the Illinois Police Reserves which originally dated back to 1929.

A program was needed with a staff that could recruit, organize, and train volunteers. Appointing a small group of regular police officers and persons with leadership skills, the Illinois Police Reserves started to build a skilled team.

Certain minimum requirements were first determined and after some experience, the following requirements were set forth for new applicants:

The applicant was to be at least 21 years of age and not older than 50. He was to be at least 5' 10" in height and of standard weight. After meeting physical requirements, the applicant must be sponsored by an active member and submit to a thorough background investigation. Each applicant was fingerprinted and a check made by the Bureau of Identification of the Sheriff's Office. Even then a plain clothes detective team would make a neighborhood investigation of the applicant to check his habits and character. At least a month of investigation was required and then the applicant was eligible to enter the training phase.

Training the reserves required a great deal of skill and the schedule required applicants to attend one, four hour class a week for eight months. Training began with the uniform and appearance of the officer with an explanation of his authority. Officers were graded each week on their neatness of dress, which soon became habit

forming for all officers. Calling upon the Sheriff's Office, Chicago Police Department, Secret Service, F. B. I., and other law enforcement agencies, members obtained general training in all law enforcement fields.

Many members were about to become full time police officers having their interest aroused in the profession during training.

Subjects especially stressed were first aid, traffic control, and public relations. The Illinois Police Reserves wear the same uniform as regular police. Their stars too are the same having only the word "reserve" added. Therefore their performance of duty had to be far above the normal expected of volunteers. Stars and official credentials were issued upon graduation. Members were not permitted to carry firearms unless authorized by a regular police officer.

As all the training in the world is of no use unless it is put into effect, Captain Unger, working in cooperation with the Sheriff of Cook County, Joseph Lohmann, and other local Chiefs of Police, made his men available for duty on weekends. Having a pool of 200 uniformed and trained police reserves available, was a factor



Police Reserves train with Sheriff's Police. Captain Arthur E. Unger, center.

robbers, saving lives in traffic accidents and assisting thousands of drivers in getting home safely. They have participated in all civil defense activities.

Civil Defense Illinois Police Reserves are a good example of the proper organization and function of such volunteers. Other counties and states may find a good source of information and experience to assist in their planning, which Captain Unger would be glad

Civil Defense Police In Illinois —Action Plus

By Patrolman Gerald S. Arenberg,

Golf (Ill.) Police Department



As part of their training, Police Reserves receive instruction in first aid.

in the reduction of traffic deaths in Cook County.

These men were assigned duty with regular officers which tripled the strength of the police departments. It also enabled these men to put their training into action and developed pride in their organization by the manner in which regular police officers so readily accepted their help. The Illinois Police Reserves have been credited with the capture of armed

to share with other civil defense officials. You may inquire by writing to Illinois Police Reserves, 5 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

(ABOUT THE AUTHOR): Gerald S. Arenberg is the Executive Secretary of the NATIONAL POLICE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, and is Juvenile Officer for the Village of Golf, Illinois. He has served as a Deputy Sheriff for 5 years and worked in the training of the Illinois Police Reserves for several years.



The "capture" of an escaped bank robber using the sheriff's bloodhounds is part of the Police Reserve training.



The City of Pasadena has prepared special shock-proof packaging for radiological detection equipment which is carried in nearly all Pasadena Police Cars. On the right Chief of Police Clarence H. Morris, Pasadena inspects part of the equipment as Nelson S. Pixley (left) Chief of the Pasadena City Radiological Service explains its use.



All members of the Police Department are trained in the operation of radiological detection instruments. The method of training includes creation of a grid duplicating the entire city. Each rubber pylon shown here represents a coordinated street intersection on the city's master traffic plan. Buried in the ground are cobalt sources. By reading from each coordinate, the men can establish a radiation pattern of isotope rings.



By William Carroll

Colonel Lynch has a final word for Los Angeles Police Chief William H. Parker and Acting Mayor John S. Gibson, Jr. as they enter the Police Department's helicopter for an observation flight out of the city's emergency control center during "Operation Alert-1956."



Chief Morris uses a Motorola radio pack for direct communications with police headquarters while he controls and directs New Year's Day traffic from high above city streets.



While his Division Chief and liaison officers wait with pencil, Colonel Richard F. Lynch, C. D. Director (Center) starts to open the envelope from FCDA that will tell him the exact location of the bomb strike in "Operation Alert-1956." Standing at the Director's right is Fred Crowder, Bureau of Communications Chief.

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Order

CIVIL DEFENSE in California moved ahead 20 years when the "Command Concept" was abandoned in favor of cooperative efforts. For cooperation is much more effective and feasible than a "Command-in-case-of-disaster" agency super-imposed upon the present law enforcement structure.

Beginning in 1943 with passage of the first California Disaster Act, Civil Defense has progressed rapidly from plans to action. Based on the initial act, a law enforcement annex was drawn up which fully spells out duties of all personnel. Basic policies and general principles of the Act include:

- A. Law enforcement agencies are responsible for security of lives and property of people, and for preservation of public peace and order.
- B. Law enforcement services in a Civil Defense and disaster program include sheriff's offices, police departments, police districts, state agencies having law enforcement responsibilities and facilities, and all regularly constituted peace officers.
- C. The full utilization of existing law enforcement agencies is the basis of operation.
- D. Prior to the existence of a "state of disaster" or a "state of extreme emergency" law enforcement mutual aid will operate on a voluntary basis, as outlined in the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan.
- E. During a "state of disaster" or a "state of extreme emergency" law enforcement mutual aid is mandatory, as provided in the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, and will operate in accordance with the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan.
- F. Provision is made in the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement and the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan, that no law enforcement agency or department shall be required to deplete unreasonably its own resources in dispatching mutual aid.
- G. Existing law enforcement telephone, teletype and radio communication facilities will be used to the fullest possible extent. Requests for mutual aid and other law enforcement traffic communications will not be broadcast indiscriminately by means of commercial or amateur radio broadcasts.

Work of the various city and county law enforcement service chiefs is further spelled out:

1. The sheriff or chief of police will serve on the staff of the area director of Civil Defense.
2. The chief of police will plan, direct, coordinate, and supervise all law enforcement and traffic control civil defense and disaster matters within the geographical boundaries of his city, county, or police district.
3. The sheriff will plan, direct, coordinate, and supervise all law enforcement civil defense and

disaster matters, except traffic control, within the unincorporated area of his county.

4. The California Highway Patrol will plan, direct, coordinate, and supervise all traffic control matters pertaining to civil defense and disaster within the unincorporated areas.

Underlying the defined need for communication, are statewide California Mutual Aid Agreements fully developed at nearly all levels of police effort. Within the framework of the agreements (all but a very few California departments subscribing) and operating through both a statewide teletype and radio net, every police dispatcher can in case of need, immediately contact any other police dispatcher in the state. Which means in essence that a patrol car in Los Angeles can, through its dispatcher, cooperate with a patrol car in San Francisco, over 400 miles away. On top of this net is the Civil Defense attack warning service system, maintained by local government groups, and controlled by the 27th Air Division, Air Defense Command. Backed up by land lines and completely tied in with standard radio and television broadcast networks, information as to why the attack warning is being given and instructions and directions best suited to the circumstances of the time, can be flashed throughout the state in seconds.

As the warning reaches each duty officer over special C D lines, by teletype, or the State law enforcement radio net, subsequent actions are nearly automatic.

The Governor becomes the chief executive officer of every state, county or city, agency. And as such can delegate his supreme authority to best contain the disaster. Under this authority, regional Disaster Office personnel become responsible for the well-being of their regions, plus those nearby in need of immediate assistance.

Specific action by all police groups was outlined by the Law Enforcement Alternate Committee of Region 1 (Southern California). They suggest the following as a standard plan of operation for public safety services:

1. Dispersal of all field personnel and equipment.
2. Maintain maximum fluid traffic.
3. Equip mobile units with ionization counters.
4. Establish alternate base stations.
5. Provide for a self-operating method of mobilization.
6. Establishment of a provisional command.
7. Two working shifts or watches.
8. Informal recordation of field incidents.
9. Situation reports to the regional control center.
10. Uniform lexicon of disaster words.
11. Monitoring base stations of safety services radio.

At this local level a caution has been spelled out by State Legislation. A footnote to the Disaster Act reads, "The municipal officer who will be in charge of Civil Defense and Disaster, during an actual emergency,

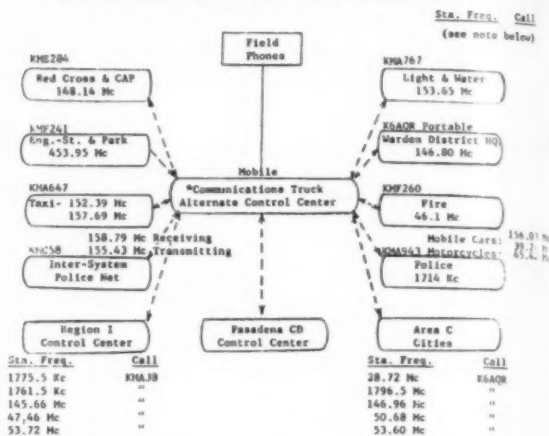
must be named Director of Civil Defense and Disaster. The people of a community should not be given the impression that a certain person is the Director, only to have someone else take over and take charge when the emergency actually arises. An assistant director will be necessary in every case to act under the supervision of the director."

When we reach a typical California city such as Pasadena, we find a retired police lieutenant in charge of Civil Defense. His name is Ted Wise and a wise choice it was for Pasadena. Ted not only realized that communications were the foundation of any successful Civil Defense effort, but he also appreciated that the public always looks first to the police for firm answers and positive instructions.

While certain police techniques are evolutionary based on past experience there is neither time nor past experience for gradual education for both officers and public in Civil Defense matters. Therefore, Ted prepared 17 lesson plans on Civil Defense Law Enforcement, each of which requires only one hour. All Pasadena policemen and reserve officers have participated in training courses, providing the men with adequate information to answer questions they might be asked. For in time of emergency each law enforcement officer will be the obvious authority in his immediate area. In turn he must be well-prepared to properly demonstrate this authority with confidence.

Communicating with officers on point duty and

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* In event that any base station is not operating, the transmitter and receiver in the Communications Truck can be used as an alternate base station.

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Radio - - - - -

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A typical chart in the cross-index booklet in this Mobile Control Center.

providing intelligence communication between district and state areas, is nominally split among teletype, telephone, and radio. For disaster use, Pasadena will rely on radio for Civil Defense action and has a supplementary remote communications center mounted in a van truck. On the first warning, this truck will be driven to a remotely located concrete emplacement where it is protected from all but direct hits. Then, should the City Hall communication center be disrupted, the remote unit can take over all communications from nation-wide down to local radio-car level.

Pasadena has spent nearly 80% of their Civil Defense budget for communications equipment. For this they have five complete and separate service radio networks immediately available for disaster control. There is the Fire Department net, the Engineering and Rescue Division, Utilities services, the RACES (Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service) and the basic

(Continued on Page 23)



All Civil Defense administrative personnel have been equipped with a communications booklet showing every communications system available for disaster control.

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Atomic Radiations

by Jacob H. Ruiter

Lecturer, Author of "Modern Oscilloscopes and Their Uses"



PEOPLE ARE MOST OFTEN afraid of the things they don't understand. In the days before Columbus sailors did not understand that the earth was round, so they were afraid to sail out of sight of land, because they might fall off the earth. Primitive people were afraid of the first airplane they saw. Even today, many people are afraid to travel in airplanes, because we know too little about predicting weather conditions.

Many people have a fear of an atomic bomb being dropped in our area, not so much because they might be killed by the bomb itself, but because they might become the victim of atomic radiations that perhaps we don't understand. It is the purpose of this article to explain these radiations and their methods of detection, so that the police throughout the country will know how to face such situations and instill confidence in the people to prevent panics. If this article can do this, we will have eliminated the enemy of fear and we can calmly approach the problem of repairing the damage that has been done.

Atomic radiations are in a way like the bullet from a criminal's gun. You can't see the bullet that actually does the damage, and you can't see atomic radiations. You can't hear the bullet that actually does the damage, and you can't hear atomic radiations. You can't smell, taste or feel a bullet until it is too late, and you can't smell, taste or feel atomic radiations.

Police have proved time and again that they are not afraid of bullets, but they maintain a healthy respect for them. This is the same attitude that police must develop towards atomic radiations—not to be afraid, but to maintain a healthy respect for them. Atomic radiations are actually much easier to deal with than any criminal with a gun. The presence of atomic radiations are easily detected—criminals are not. For instance, if you suspect that a cellar may contain atomic materials that are producing dangerous radiations, you can determine whether it does or does not, **without exposing yourself!!** You can **never** be absolutely sure that a hiding place does not contain a criminal without exposing yourself. Thus in dealing with atomic radiations you are dealing with a criminal that cannot hide.

Let's now determine the *modus operandi* of atomic radiations. First, there are only four kinds of criminals (radiations). These are:—

1. Neutrons (pronounced new'trons)
2. Alpha particles (pronounced ă'fă)
3. Beta particles (pronounced bay'tă)
4. Gamma rays (pronounced găm'mă)

There are detection devices readily available that will tell you quickly and easily whether any of these types of radiations are present and whether they are in sufficient quantity to do harm to the human body. Each of these kinds of radiation, however, act differently, so each must be dealt with in its own way.

In case of an atomic disaster, the **neutrons** will not give the police any trouble, because the neutrons disappear during the explosion itself. Thus, once the explosion is over, the neutrons are no longer free to cause trouble. This cuts the number of radiations down to three.

Alpha particles: Alpha rays are actually tiny particles that can travel only a few inches in the air. They are easily absorbed by the human skin and can do no damage unless they get into the body through one of the normal openings, such as the nose or the mouth, or even in a small cut through the outer layer of skin. Once inside the body, alpha particles might lodge in some vital organ and the radiations, continue from the particle inside the body destroying vital body tissues. Thus, these particles may be considered to be poisonous or radio toxic. In the case of an atomic explosion, the only source of alpha particles is from unexploded plutonium or unexploded uranium-235, from the bomb itself. Not all of this material takes part in the explosion, so some may be scattered about the blast area,—therefore it is close to the blast that alpha particles will be most prevalent. They may contaminate a water supply for a large area. Alpha radiations are measured with a proportional counter or a thin window ionization chamber.

Beta rays are actually electrons emitted by certain radioactive materials. Beta rays have the power to penetrate deeper than alpha particles. They can travel about 12 feet in the air, penetrate a thin sheet of glass and metal foil. They cannot pass through more than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of metal. If beta emitting substances remain in contact with the skin for a considerable length of time, they may penetrate and get into the body. Like the alpha rays, beta rays can do considerable damage inside the body. Beta radiation will be found in the area around an atomic explosion. Particles emitting beta radiation may be spread over considerable distances by the winds blowing the atomic cloud. Again, contamination of a water supply by beta radiation can be very dangerous. Materials that emit beta radiations also frequently emit gamma rays, so they can be doubly dangerous. Beta radiations may be measured with a

(Continued on Next Page)

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Complete
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Designed for use with small portable and mobile transmitters. Only 2" in diameter and 1 1/2" thick. Has 3-conductor coiled cord, metal-spring strain relief, and Push-to-Talk switch. Has same operating characteristics as "100 Series" Carbon Microphones.



**Model 115
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A Controlled Reluctance Microphone and desk stand assembly—ideal for mobile and fixed-station use in all types of communications work. Has a built-in switch for controlling both the microphone circuit and an external relay or control circuit.



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Reluctance"
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Atomic Radiations (From Page 9)
geiger (pronounced guy'ger) counter and a thin window ionization chamber.

Gamma Rays: Gamma Rays are the most penetrating and therefore the most dangerous of all types of atomic radiations. Gamma rays are like light rays and x-rays. Think of them rather as extremely powerful x-rays. They can easily penetrate walls of ordinary buildings and unless they are obstructed by some very dense and massive bulk, they can travel several miles through the air. Dense structures will absorb gamma rays to some extent and, of course, the more dense the object, the more gamma rays will be absorbed. Sheet lead, several inches thick, or concrete walls several feet thick will absorb unlimited amounts of gamma rays.

The damage to the body by gamma rays is similar to a burn and is done by the rays that are absorbed by the body. Actually, though fleshy parts of the body will absorb some gamma rays, the more dense parts of the body, such as bones, absorb more rays. Thus the bones are damaged more than the flesh. Also, you can see from this that the overall effect on the body is less serious if only a small portion of the body is exposed to these rays, than if the entire body is exposed. In this respect, atomic exposure, is very much like a burn. If a hand or small area of the body is burned, recovery is simply a matter of time and normal healing of the body. A burn over a large portion of the body is much more serious and may damage more tissue than the normal healing process of the body can replace.

Then too, it depends on how large a dose of atomic radiation is received. Again the analogy of a burn holds true. The human body can repair the damage done by a small dose over nearly the entire body, just as the body can repair a bad sunburn. A severe dose of radio activity can be compared with the serious burns that often result from a person's clothes catching fire. Geiger counters, ionization chambers, film badges and chemical indicating instruments can be used for measuring gamma radiations.

To summarize: There are three types of radiation that police officials need to be concerned with after an atomic explosion. These are alpha particles, beta particles and gamma rays. All of these radiations are easily detected with instruments designed for these purposes. These instruments should be available in every police department and men should be carefully trained in their operation. Thus, if an atomic explosion should occur, your force would be trained to protect the population from the after effects of an atomic explosion, that may have occurred miles away from your locality. Dangerous radioactive fall-out must be detected early and the population protected from fall-out. Decontamination of your area is another function that must be studied.

The author can only recommend whole-hearted cooperation with the Federal Civil Defense Administration

(Continued on Page 61)



Take Your Pick...They're All Good In THE AUTOMATIC PARK-O-METER

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TIME LIMITS May range anywhere between 15 minutes, 1 hour, 2 days and 30 days.

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In speaking to many police chiefs throughout Oregon and neighboring states, it is evident that we all are experiencing the same difficulty in getting the right personnel to fill our requirements. The problem is not only to hire men, but to be able to keep them after they enter the service. It is obvious that a good living wage will do much to hold a man on the job. Unfortunately the wage scale is not under the control of the chief. It is however, his responsibility to convince budget boards that a pay raise for his men can improve the morale of the officers and when morale is high, the more efficiently the department operates.

In today's labor market, employers are giving fringe benefits to their employees. These benefits are being universally accepted in private industry and if an employee does not receive them he will move to another job. Very few police departments pay officers for overtime work (nor do the officers expect it). However, they do appreciate an extra day off to compensate for the overtime. This practice is up to management and is considered as a fringe benefit. It is an attempt by police service to get the work hours reduced to 40 hours a week.

We know that the 40 hour week takes additional personnel, and sometimes it is not possible to add men to the department to accomplish this. However an extra day off for each man does wonders for the departmental morale.

An officer starts to work in police service at a low rate of pay. In many departments he is required to purchase his own uniform and equipment. This one requirement may keep a good man out of the service.

In the past two years our city has paid for all uniforms from start to finish. In addition we furnish all leathers, badges and guns. All equipment

is furnished. However, when the officer leaves the department, he must turn in all equipment and clothing. This equipment is passed on to replacements. Those cities which allow part payment of uniform or equipment find that when the man leaves, so does the uniform and equipment. This op-

partment has the need for additional manpower during certain periods of the year, such as when special events and special programs are scheduled, and the force must be increased to cover the occasion.

When such a circumstance happened to us, it was necessary to call back

Police Reserve Unit- Storehouse of Manpower

Chief John T. Truett

Bend, Oregon



eration has been a great expense to a city. Furnishing the uniform and equipment means a fringe benefit of about \$200.00 per year.

Police budgets have been increased during the past few years due to the rise in prices of equipment and everyday cost of living. Citizens demand more services — traffic problems are greater and these and other factors are responsible for the increase. Greater manpower is required and police departments everywhere are short this manpower to service the ever increasing population growth. In order to keep taxes down, some departments' budgets were cut. As a result, there could be no pay raises and needed equipment could not be purchased. The morale was lowered and the loss of personnel resulted. Everytime a man leaves a department, it costs the city money,—as it has lost a trained man and must now hire and train another.

Our department has solved some of the problems of obtaining personnel and keeping them. The idea was started with the realization that every de-

men, who had already worked one eight-hour shift. Because of the lack of money, we were not in a position to hire additional full-time officers. We were fortunate in getting an allotment in the budget of \$2000, to be used for part-time officers. After the approval of the allowance came the matter of getting men with some police training.

We called for applications and set about organizing a Twenty-Man Reserve Unit. This group would function as an emergency unit and have Civil Defense Training. The requirements and qualifications for membership were the same as for the regular police department. An encouraging number of applications were filed, which indicated a good interest in both the reserves and regulars. All persons qualifying were investigated, fingerprinted and interviewed. After the selection of men, the training began.

School was held every Monday night for a two-hour period. Every phase of police work was taught. After 14 weeks of training, 15 men were ready. The city provided them with uniforms, badges and guns. When they were called for a special detail, they were paid \$1.25 per hour.

The fact that we have a Reserve Unit, which can be called for special events, vacation periods, sickness and programs, which call for special traffic men coverage, aids in keeping the regular officers overtime work to a minimum. The Reserve Unit allowed us to give an extra day off to the regular officer once a month. This permitted the normal work week to be reduced to 40 hours.

Our unit consists of a captain, three sergeants and twelve patrolmen. Training classes are held twice each month. The captain and the sergeants do much of the instruction. The reserves have full police powers *only* if they have been called for an assignment.

Because of this unit we are able to replace an officer from the regular department by one of the reserves when necessary. The man has been trained and is familiar with the work. We have had very little turnover with-

(Continued on Page 23)

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A natural for police duty! **CHEVROLET**

For further information circle #6 on Readers Service Card

A 10 PM Curfew For Youngsters

(How It Works In Butler, N. J.)



by Lee E. Launder



Chief Arthur J. Ferris

ANTICIPATING THE FUTURE needs of a community is the mark of a good police executive. Vigilant to possible problems created by the growth of his community,—the new, modern super-market with its parking and traffic jamming at a given point, or the new housing project or suburban development, populated by young married people, who will add to the youngsters of the community,—the alert official recognizes these new issues and goes to work on them at once. This phase of police work is termed "the prevention" aspect.

Many towns throughout our country have ordinances regulating a curfew for their youth and since many are considering action to cope with their growing juvenile problems, we wanted to know more about the operation. We selected a small town where there wasn't too much of a youth problem—if any at all. But the town was expanding and the future had to be considered.

Butler, N. J., is a community of about 5,000 people. There is no predominate nationality group, but the town has a normal share of people

from other lands. It is located about 50 miles out of New York and has two large rubber manufacturing companies. However, many of the townspeople commute to New York to work.

In command of the three man police force is Chief Arthur J. Ferris, a veteran police officer. He is a native of New Jersey.

Usually a drastic event or a series of unpleasant incidents makes a curfew law necessary. This was not the case in Butler. There was no dramatic reason. At the request of the Chief, the town council drafted the ordinance and it passed without opposition from anyone. Chief Ferris wanted a law which would "back-up" the policeman in controlling the juvenile in the late hours.

The ordinance was adopted on October 19th, 1954 and is entitled, "An ordinance to regulate the use of the public streets, parks and other public places in the Borough of Butler, County of Morris, by certain minors, and to impose penalties for the violation of the provision of this ordinance."

There are ten sections to the ordi-

nance. Boiled into a short paragraph it states:

Minors must be off the streets by 10 PM (10:30 PM during summer months), unless accompanied by an adult. There are exceptions such as the attendance of a religious school function, by youngsters.

For individual special occasions a youngster (up to 16 yrs. old) may secure a "temporary curfew exemption card."

Since the law has been in existence, the Chief claims there have been absolutely no difficulties at all. Youths from neighboring communities stay in their home towns and the curfew has been accepted as would be a new traffic parking regulation.

How do parents like the curtailment of their children's activities? Very well. The police department has taken over their job of seeing that the children behave themselves as far as staying out past their bedtime.

Very few incidents occur now, although Chief Ferris cited one that had happened a day or so before our interview. It was long past curfew hour and he noted two girls, under the 16 years age limit, strolling nonchalantly up and down the streets. He cautiously followed them home and took note of their address. The next morning he visited the home and spoke to their mother. It developed that they were a new family in town and weren't aware of the curfew rules. The Chief left a reprint of the ordinance and was

(Continued on Page 53)



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For further information circle #67 on Readers Service Card

May, 1957

15

WITH THE EVER-PRESENT possibility of atomic and hydrogen attacks on our cities, Civil Defense Authorities have been paying considerable attention to air raid warning systems in which loudspeakers are used not only for producing the siren signal, but also for "panic" control, and the issuance of emergency instructions.

The importance of "intelligent" sound was recognized even as far back as World War II, when a number of cities made such installations within varying degrees of complexity. However, at that time, high-powered "super-speakers" were not yet available commercially, so there were certain limitations. As the political situation becomes increasingly sensitive, there is a greater awareness that the day of atomic attack is not inconceivable.



Our concern is not so much the question of the best means of "alerting" the populace, but rather how to prevent mass hysteria and how to control panic, in the event of an attack.

To better appreciate the true problem facing our Civil Defense Authorities, a realistic view must be taken of all eventualities that have to be faced should such an attack actually take place. The nature of atomic explosion is such that wholly three primary effects, each with their own radius of influence, will have to be coped with simultaneously: blast, heat and nuclear radiation. The bare facts are that for an average large-sized city with typical concentrated population centers, each will undoubtedly contribute to the huge casualty lists anticipated. Most experts agree, however, that prompt treatment and hospitalization can result in effective reduction of loss of life. If a city receives an adequate alert, and if the people are disciplined to seek suitable and available shelter, the secondary damage or danger from fires, cave-ins, falling debris, etc., is contained, and casualty estimates can be reduced to a considerable degree.

But how? In a most informative article by R. E. Lapp, presented not too long ago in *THE REPORTER*, Mr. Lapp sagaciously notes, "A lesson to be learned from the past is that civilian discipline is just as important as shelters. Panic could be as disastrous as atomic explosion."

University Loudspeakers, Inc., some time ago undertook a series of practical tests to determine the effectiveness of loudspeakers for such work, as well as the relative performance of a loudspeaker against the electric siren. In all these tests we used the University Model B-12 Super-Power Projector. The results were remarkable. Sound pressure readings proved that the on-axis acoustic output of a B-12 driven with 300 watts was almost the equivalent of a 20 horsepower radial electric siren! By mounting the B-12 on a turntable and rotating it as some 5-8 rpm, the 350° coverage of the radial type electric siren could be duplicated. Thus, as a noise maker, the B-12 was the equal of the heavy duty siren.

However, a loudspeaker does not stop there. The electric siren cannot talk,

What did the Kitchener exercises indicate? Well the communications network comprised direct telephone lines from a "Central Control" to Police & Fire Department FM transmitters; a ham radio network was also utilized consisting of a fixed station at Central Control with mobile units placed at strategic locations throughout the demonstration area.

In addition, one University B-12 speaker operated at 300 audio watts, and one 4A4 100 watt speaker (may be operated up to 200 watts), were available and used for announcing air raid alert instructions to the populace . . . and they sure were needed.

You see, the loudspeakers were used to repeat orders to the various units after transmission to or from the telephone lines and radio services. It

Use of Loudspeakers in Civil Defense

by Lawrence J. Epstein,
University Loudspeakers, Inc.



it cannot instruct, it has no calming influence (if anything, the reverse is true)—it cannot command attention and speak with authority in times of special emergency. And what is more, its value exists for only the duration of a crisis, while the installation of a city-wide or centralized loudspeaker system retains its entity, because it can thereafter be employed for civic purposes and emergencies. Investment in a loudspeaker type sound system is not a waste of money after its primary purpose has been served.

To prove the true value of such a system, a very impressive mock alert was staged in Kitchener, Ontario, on July 6th, 1951 with the cooperation of the city officials. It was originally designed to illustrate that while the Civil Defense Organization in that area was at that time by no means complete, yet by intelligent control of existing equipment and participating local forces, some reasonable measure of protection could be provided in an emergency. The exercise was completely unrehearsed, as indeed it would be in time of actual raid. In fact, everything was done to simulate realism even to the extent, (in addition to smoke bombs and flaming oil pits and mock houses) of using terrifying sound effects from loudspeakers, later used for "panic and emergency control," as well as an actual attack by low flying aircraft supplied by a nearby RAAF bomber and fighter group. Persons feigning injuries and predicaments of every conceivable kind were planted in a demonstration area of four city blocks.

was later reported by several group leaders that orders over the loudspeakers were more effective within the area of operations than those which were received via the radio network. At various times, it became necessary to broadcast orders over the loudspeakers in order to keep the streets clear. The tremendous power with which these orders were projected seemed to compel obedience from the crowd. The loudspeakers proved to be the fastest method of transmitting orders in a local area and intelligibility was reported excellent in spite of excessive noises from fire engines and heavy vehicle traffic. In addition, they were the only means of conveying information to the great mass of the general public who naturally did not have access on the streets (nor would they have in time of emergency) to radio receivers tuned to FM emergency services. As an adjunct to other reliable communications services, the loudspeaker sound system is invaluable. As a substitute to the commonly used electric siren, it is incomparable.

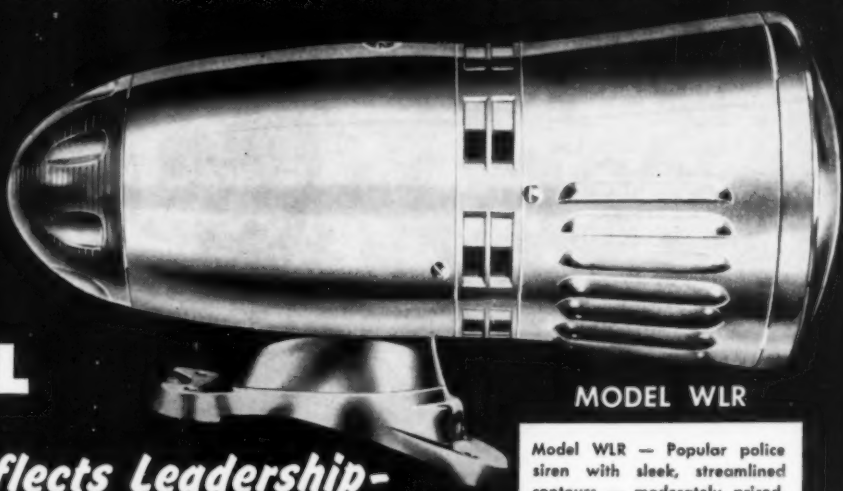
In actual practice, a city-wide system is planned in much the same manner as any installation,—except that it is best, in this case to be more conservative in evaluating anticipated performance, for the benefit of reliability and dependability. The temperature, humidity, wind direction and velocity and the relief of the terrain all play most important roles in the day-to-day performance of a speaker. Please bear in mind that this is true.

(Continued on Page 27)

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THE QUINCY AUXILIARY POLICE Department is a fast acting, hard hitting organization of 100 completely uniformed civilian volunteers, from every walk of life, banded together under the Civil Defense program to give the city of Quincy, Massachusetts additional manpower to handle any emergency resulting from disaster or from hostile action.

The original organization was formed in 1940, just before World War II, under the direction of Acting Captain William Ferrazzi who was appointed war duty officer during the administration of Mayor Thomas Burgin. They were disbanded after World War II when civilian defense was no longer needed.

Then came the Korean War and the auxiliary police was reactivated in 1950 and again Captain Ferrazzi was in charge of the force. Today the auxiliary police department is set up as follows: Arnold J. Kaplan, Chief; Frank Moran, Assistant Chief in charge of operations and training; Kenneth Walsh and Charles W. Seckinger, District Deputy Chiefs, each in charge of one-half of the city,—captains and men.

The city is divided into six sections with a captain in charge. The business district has two captains, because of its size and responsibility. The following men are captains: Newell Bean, Thomas Graffam, Nicholas Fantasia, William Porter, Antonio DeAngelo, Max Goldstein, Edward Beckwith, and reserve Captain Russell MacDonald. Every captain has over 5 years experience on the force.

The chief and the assistant chief have the help of a property clerk and a personnel officer. The personnel officer is the only auxiliary policewoman in Quincy, duly sworn in, uniformed and very active. Mrs. Marie G. Potter holds the rank of captain and is also employed by the Quincy Police Department as a secretary. The property clerk, in charge of all uniforms and equipment, is Sergeant George Kutz.

There are 4 small sections and 2 large sections in the department. The small sections have approximately 12 men in each,—a captain, lieutenant, sergeant and 9 patrolmen. The large sections have approximately 25 men in each, with a captain, two lieuten-



ants, two sergeants and 20 patrolmen.

Each man is assigned to the section in which he lives, so that in an emergency he will work in that section, if possible.

Training Program

In the last six and a half years they have covered almost everything there is in auxiliary police training. Six months were spent training with the regular police department in 1951. Each man was assigned to one night a week, and he would spend 5 or 6 hours with a regular policeman, either walking a beat or riding in a patrol car. Some men worked with the wagonmen and ambulance drivers, others were assigned to the "Desk" at headquarters. Each year a short refresher course on this type of actual training with the police officers is taken.

After having this type of training the auxiliary police were allowed to patrol the streets on all Halloween nights since 1951. The men work in pairs at all times. They pay particular attention to all schools and public

buildings, and since they have been doing Halloween patrol duty the damage done to schools, libraries, etc., has been nil.

The real test came in 1952 when Police Chief Joseph Hughes died suddenly. Captain Ferrazzi was made Acting Chief, and for the funeral of Chief Hughes, he assigned 30 auxiliary police to take over the regular police routes and cars, while the regular policemen attended the funeral. The auxiliary were assisted by a few State Troopers, who ran the "Desk" and drove the police cars. They came through with flying colors and received the highest commendations from the police, city officials and the newspapers.

The training in 1952 continued with weekly meetings at which time they covered such subjects as the definitions of crimes, legal terms, pleas, evidence, writs, orders, warrants and summonses; also arrests, duties, powers and responsibilities. In other words, the police manual as it applied to auxiliary police. Local lawyers, judges, court clerks, State Police, F. B. I. agents and Quincy Police Officers were called to lecture and explain police law. A mock trial was held to show the men how the courts function. This trial was the nearest thing to a real trial that could be put on legally. A real case from the police files was used. The court house, judge, clerk of the court, district attorney, etc., all pitched in to put on this trial. Judge James Mulhall explained all the technical aspects of the trial as it was going on. A jury of auxiliary police was paneled and the defendant was our own auxiliary policewoman, Mrs. Marie Potter. (The jury found her not guilty.)

"Movies" were used as a method of training in 1953 and proved to be very successful. The Army Base in Boston provided the film free of charge, as they were the same films used to train their Military Police. The regular police department provided the 16mm sound projector and operator for each meeting. About 45 minutes to 1 hour was allotted for the movies, during a monthly meeting of the department and two to three different training subjects could be shown in that time, as the movies only ran about 15 to 20 minutes each.

The list of training films available from the Army, F. B. I., and State

Left to Right:

Aux. Sgt. William Jackson instructs Aux. Patrolman Russell Peterson on searching suspects.

Auxiliary police in classroom.

Auxiliary police manning the "desk" at the Quincy Police Headquarters during the annual police banquet.

Aux. police handle traffic in a municipal parking area.

Aux. Lt. Alfred Morrison (left) on the teletype and Aux. Capt. Russell MacDonald on the switchboard during the regular police banquet.

Aux. Capt. Thomas Graffam, right, instructing pistol class.

Left to right are: Aux. Capt. Marie Potter, Aux. Ass't. Chief Frank Moran, Aux. Capt. Russell MacDonald and Aux. Lt. Alfred Morrison.



Police is a long and impressive one. Here are some of the films we used in the training program: Police Town Patrolling, Arrest and Search of Persons, Point Control of Traffic, Guarding Against Sabotage, Evacuation of Civilians From Combat Areas, Effects of Atomic Bomb Explosions, He's Your Prisoner, Traffic Patrols and Escorts, Orderly Refugee Evacuation, Interior Guard Duty, Riot Control Formation, The Police Riot Club, Collection and Preservation of Evidence, Defense Against Knife or Club, Suspects and Witnesses, Offensive Use of Police Riot Club, Pistol Bullseyes, Traffic Control and Basic Principles of Judo. The Massachusetts State Civil Defense Department was another good source of training films.

The standard Red Cross first aid course is part of the training. Every man is required to earn his Red Cross first aid card before he can be appointed to the permanent active auxiliary police force. The first aid training is given at the Quincy Evening High School and is available to all Quincy residents, as well as the auxiliary police. The courses are given twice a year—February and again in September. Since 1951 the auxiliary has had men taking this training at every session and men enrolled in the course are excused from all other activity, since they have to spend 18 hours on the standard instruction.

Another course that has run continuously since 1953, is the pistol training class on the regular police target range. They have their own instructors, who were trained by Deputy Marshal Jim Boudreau, a professional instructor of firearms, who donated his time and instruction to this volunteer group. Chief Kaplan was one of his pupils and he had never handled a hand gun in his life. After 16 hours of instruction, he shot a perfect score of 100 with 10 shots in a regulation range and earned the Expert Bar with an average of 92.5. The head range officer in charge of the pistol course today is auxiliary Captain Graffam. The class is run every Tuesday night from 7:30 to 10:30 p.m. The new men take the basic 16 hour course,—all others take at least an 8 hour refresher course during the year. The men who like to shoot are at the range every week, practicing and assisting the range officer.

Quincy (Mass.) Auxiliary Police



By Arnold J. Kaplan
*Chief of Auxiliary Police,
Quincy, Mass.*

The Massachusetts State Civil Defense Department furnished speakers for our training in 1954-5. Realizing that the auxiliary police would have to be "jacks of all trades" in Civil Defense, a program was set up that would bring in a monthly speaker on each subject of Civil Defense, such as: welfare, transportation, rescue, communications, medical and health, fire, police, etc.

The Massachusetts State Civil Defense Department was in the process of developing its plans for evacuation and they called upon the State Planning Director, Dr. Robert Marden, to give a preview of the Civil Defense evacuation routes and plans in this area. They also had State Police Captain Theodore H. Stronach, who was the liaison officer of the Massachusetts State Civil Defense in charge of Auxiliary Police, and Mr. William King, who was in charge of the State Rescue Department, and all the other heads of the State Civil Defense Departments that they could get to come to Quincy.

1954 was the year of the double hurricanes in this area. The following is quoted from the Quincy Patriot Ledger, "The Auxiliary Police Force did a terrific job for us," said Captain Kemp (regular police captain in charge of personnel), "Arnold Kaplan, senior deputy chief, had 25 auxiliary men on duty during the afternoon to augment the regular police day shift and some 30 off-duty men who were called back.

"After the storm subsided, the regular day men were allowed to go home, when Kaplan brought in 20 more auxiliary men, bringing his force to 45. Most of them were detailed to the Quincy Square area to prevent looting of stores, where plate glass windows had been blown out and burglar alarm systems put out of commission. Two cruising cars were assigned to the auxiliaries for patrol duty."

Training in 1956 slowed down to the standard review of target practice, traffic duty, latest F. B. I. training films and other police training films.

Chief Ferrazzi has assigned two of his regular police to assist the auxiliary police in future training programs. Lieutenant Paul Lahive and Lieutenant Frank Finn, the newly assigned training officers of the Quincy Police De-

(Continued on Next Page)



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Quincy (From Page 19)
partment, will also plan the training and instruct the auxiliary police during 1957.

Special and Emergency Duty

The above training came in handy several times when the auxiliary police were ordered out on special and emergency duty.

At first, back in 1951, special duty consisted of State planned Civil Defense Tests, with Quincy as the focal point of attack, or as a rendezvous point for mutual aid teams. All vital roads and intersections were manned, clearing the way for all equipment coming to the aid of the target city.

1951 was the start of actual traffic duty for the auxiliary police. They were assigned to assist the regular police during the two weeks before Christmas and they earned an editorial in the local paper which stated, "For the past few weeks or so, members of the city's auxiliary police department have been assisting in the handling of traffic at the municipal parking area. According to all who have observed them in action, including the regular police, they have done an excellent job."

Aux. Capt. William Porter checking out detail for traffic duty. Police of the Auxiliary practically wear the same uniforms as the regulars.

Aux. Police take over radio car for special duty.

Aux. Sgt. George Kutz, assisting **Aux. Ptlm. Russell Peterson** and **Aux. Sgt. William Jackson** with "accident" victim.

This was the beginning of regular weekly traffic duty for auxiliary police. Friday night is the big shopping night in Quincy and the new municipal off-street parking areas, which have room for over 1000 cars, needed men to assist the motorists and keep the traffic moving.

At first they were limited to traffic duty in the parking areas, but for the past 3 years they have been allowed to take over regular traffic posts on the main streets, giving relief to the regular police, and filling in on posts not covered. Each man goes out on this Friday night traffic duty once in six weeks, so that they have about 10 to 15 men on duty every Friday night. During 1956 they spent over 1200 hours on traffic duty alone.

The auxiliary was called out on its first "search for missing person" in January of 1951, on the famous Danny Matson case. Danny, 4 years old, disappeared while playing in front of his home, which is near the quarry area of Quincy. He was found 1½ years later, drowned in a water filled quarry near his home, when Chief Ferrazzi had the quarry pumped out.

The second search the same year was for a 13 year old girl who was found after six hours by the regular police, and the third search was in October of 1951, when an elder man was seen going into the wooded area of the quarry and then reported missing.

Quincy's abandoned, waterfilled granite quarries were a source of constant irritation to the nearby residents. Quarry swimming, for years, has attracted many non-residents dur-

ing the summer months. These outsiders came in gangs. This is quoted from a "Letter to the Editors", in the Quincy newspaper, "The gangs who invade this area from surrounding cities and towns leave a wake of havoc before and after leaving the quarry districts. They start grass fires, which endanger our property, loot our homes, garages, cellars, gardens and bicycles. Breaking and entering of automobiles for valuables, along with all night nude bathing of both sexes.

"Let us all join in praise of these deserving citizens, the auxiliary police, who willingly are giving their time and effort to a cause, which we in this area have been protesting for years. There has been an unbelievable improvement for which we can thank the Civil Defense Auxiliary Police. We whole-heartedly endorse the work of this group of unselfish men and any future accomplishments in their work for the betterment of the people of Quincy."

The above "Letter to the Editors" was written after Chief Ferrazzi, on August 1, 1952, assigned the quarry area to the auxiliary police, with orders to clean it up. Quincy's hard worked police force could not spare the men for regular patrol duty in this wild and wooded area.

The first warm Sunday they were on duty, they had their hands full. Each quarry, Faulkner's and Cashman's had 10 men assigned to them; Auxiliary Captain Antonio DeAngelo turned away 190 out-of-town cars, loaded with gangs of youths who wanted to go swimming in the nude. Some of them had traveled over fifty miles to swim in Faulkner's quarry. At Cashman's quarry, Auxiliary Sergeant John Quatrochi reported 150 out-of-town cars.

Nude bathing was stopped the first weekend and for the first time in many, many years, the nearby residents started to come up to the quarries to enjoy the swimming. Even their teen-age daughters, who had never been allowed near the quarries, were swimming there for the first time. Nude swimming was forbidden and the rule of no changing of clothes in the open was enforced.

Word spread around that the quarries were patrolled, and the outside gangs stopped coming and the area

(Continued on Page 22)





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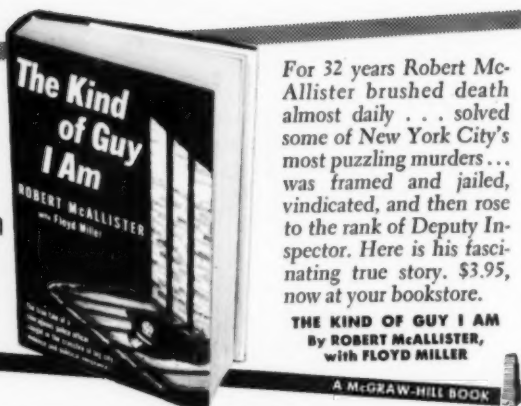
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Quincy (From Page 20)
became very peaceful. This type of duty continued the following year and finally the city fenced in the quarry area and posted "No Trespassing" signs to keep everyone out.

Quarry duty gave the auxiliary police department its greatest publicity. They received two editorials, a front page headline and a full page feature article, complete with pictures, next to the editorial page, for the work done. Even the Boston papers picked up the story and gave it a play.

Another headline in the local newspaper read "85 Auxiliary Police Cover Quincy During Chief Ferrazzi Testimonial." The article went on to say, "Practically every member of the Quincy police department was able to attend last night's testimonial dinner for Chief William Ferrazzi, thanks to the Auxiliary police force, which stepped in to 'pinch hit' for them.

"Eighty-five members of the auxiliary force took over all regular foot and car routes throughout the city and the communication desk at headquarters over a three hour period, while the regular department attended the dinner. The only regular police officers on duty were two patrolmen assigned to general coverage of the city in a cruising car."

The above newspaper article appeared on May 8, 1953 and was the beginning of the most serious tour of duty ever undertaken by the auxiliary police. They actually took over the policing of Quincy, Massachusetts, population 85,000.

All set for traffic duty.

The testimonial banquet for Chief Ferrazzi was in honor of his becoming the new Chief of Police of Quincy. This banquet was turned into an annual affair honoring the retiring policemen of the Quincy Police Department, and for the past four years the auxiliary police have taken over all police duties in the city on the night of the banquet. Chief Ferrazzi does not leave any regulars on duty now and the auxiliary policemen man all the cruising cars.

This duty in 1956 proved to be one of the most active nights they ever had in handling a banquet night. They had a D.O.A. to begin the evening; then came an attempted burglary; followed by a robbery and beating; a fast cruising car run delivering blood to the hospital; a fire in the heart of the business district; plus the usual drunks, family troubles and noisy kids on the corner.

The "desk" was manned by Senior Deputy Chief Frank Moran and he had a special trained desk crew to handle the radio, telephone, switchboard, teletype and wagon. Chief Kaplan took out a cruising car and toured the city, covering all important radio calls and checking on the foot patrol men, in the business district. The cruising cars are manned by the captains, with three other men in each car. The foot routes are covered by auxiliary patrolmen, working in pairs. They believe in the safety of numbers and no man works alone.

The Auxiliary Police now cover the

Door checks on a tour of duty.

following yearly events: (assisting the regular police and their extra paid details) Christmas tree bonfire, early in January; Memorial Day parade in May; Police and Fireman's Memorial Sundays in June, which have parades. July 4th brings quite a few events, as they cover the fireworks displays in various parts of the city; traffic duty on the main highways (afternoon and evening); and they have men posted at the various historical houses in the city.

Quincy is the City of Presidents, the only city in the nation that has had a father and son as President of the United States, John Adams and John Quincy Adams. Their birthplaces and the Adams Mansion in Quincy are historic and national shrines and on the 4th of July they have open house.

Labor Day weekend keeps the auxiliary police busy for three days and evenings, covering all main highways with uniformed men. The sight of the police uniform on every block prevents speeding, cutting out of line and other antics of the motorists. Last Labor Day weekend there was one minor motor vehicle accident in the three day period.

In October they have duty on Halloween night and the night of the annual police banquet. December keeps them busy with a pre-Christmas parade, Christmas carol promenade through the business district and evening traffic duty for 10 days before Christmas day.

There is a monthly meeting of all the men on the last Monday of the month at Police Headquarters, at which time they put on training films or have lectures on Police and Civil Defense subjects. They also have their "gripe" sessions and question and answer periods at this time.

After the Auxiliary Police meeting, they have an Auxiliary Police Association meeting, which is a separate organization with its own officers, elected each year and in which every one is equal. The Chief or Captain has no more say than a patrolman.

In order to be eligible for joining the Auxiliary Police Association, Inc., a person has to be a member of the

(Continued on Page 51)

Range officer Aux. Capt. Thomas Graffam (left) and a class in shooting from the hip.

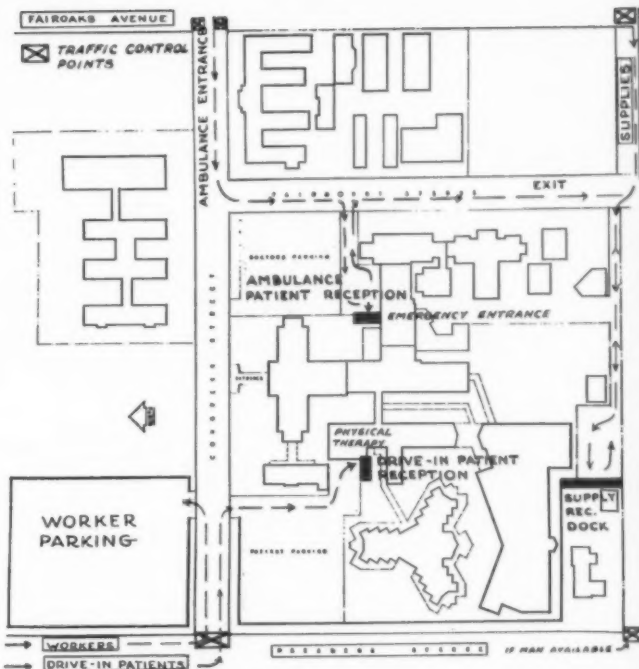


California C.D. (From Page 8)
Police network. Additionally, the commercial taxicab radio network is alerted to become a portion of the Civil Defense operation system, which in a sense now provides six separate and complete communications networks for the city.

Among the many problems facing local Civil Defense groups is the possible evacuation of vast numbers of people at the time of serious emergency.

Here Pasadena evidences an unusual paradox. Surrounded by mountains on three sides, the 22 mile square city's Civil Defense group does not advocate mass evacuation. However, its Chief of Police, Clarence H. Morris, is probably the most highly experienced individual in the United States, when it comes to controlling vast crowds of people. Each New Year's Day over two million persons pour into the city, watch its famous Rose Parade, then scurry for home and holiday dinners. Chief Morris patrols his domain in a helicopter, using a Motorola radio pack to communicate with Police headquarters and every patrol car in the area. Supporting the chief in this mammoth task are nearly 1500 officers from surrounding towns and other law enforcement groups (Sheriff's office, Highway Patrol, etc.) all of whom take orders from the Pasadena department. (It is hoped that some day Chief Morris will have time to pass his knowledge and experience on to others in the law enforcement field.)

Recently under discussion in California was the problem of what would happen "when the chips are down." Would an off-duty policeman report to his station or take his family and flee the area? On the basis of this and because policemen are the first line (and perhaps the only line) of defense in stemming a tide of panic, the Regional Co-ordinator for law enforcement, Deputy Chief Holmann, of the Los Angeles City Police Department, made a recommendation. All casuals (policemen off-duty) or police on vacation, should assure the safety of their families, then report to the nearest law enforcement agency. Because of vast distances in Southern California, where police officers often drive through two or three other cities to reach



Typical of the through planning in Pasadena is the traffic control established for the local hospital.

work, it was acknowledged there would be no loss of personnel. Eventually every organization would have adequate strength based on a relatively equal distribution of law enforcement officers as related to population density levels.

Another problem facing Civil Defense groups is that of how far to go in handling police business. In California it is recommended that departments cover only the essential services, such as prevention of violence, looting and formation of "rat packs" or gangs. A current police service has been to warn merchants of potential danger to their stocks or valuables. Pasadena also has arranged with commercial defense plant security services to alert their uniformed personnel for duty in case of an emergency. Armed, and often retired

(Continued on Page 61)

Police Reserves (From Page 12)
in the department. In the past four years we have had three vacancies. In each case they were filled immediately by a man from the reserves.

The Police Reserve Unit is a storehouse of manpower, from which we can draw men in emergencies or for replacements. This type of operation lends itself better to a small department than the large one, because of the number of men involved.

Some men never lose their boyhood ambition to become policemen. Being a member of the Police Reserves while working at their own trade or profession, gives them the opportunity to be of service to the community.



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Chiefly Chatter



Charles L. McCarthy

Chief of Police, Beaverton, Oregon

by Jack Zimmerman

Charles L. "Chuck" McCarthy shares a distinctive responsibility with a growing number of small town lawmen throughout the country. He is chief of a relatively new police force in a "new" community.

Little more than 10 years ago, Beaverton was just another small Oregon community, quietly rejoicing over the victorious conclusion of World War II and going about its business the same way it had for the previous six or eight decades. Its fewer than 2000 residents, their homes and business buildings clustered in an area less than a mile square, comprised the only incorporated city in the rolling fertile northeast corner of agricultural Washington county.

Though they were just a few minutes from downtown Portland, Beaverton's residents had relatively few ties with the big city over the hills to the east. Surrounding farms produced grain, produce, nuts, fruit and dairy products for the state's largest metropolitan center, but Beaverton social and business life evolved around an area not too far from its main street.

It was probably one of the first of Oregon's small towns to be bypassed by an expanding road system that saw Sunset highway located two miles to the north draining away much of the beachbound traffic that had constituted the city's only contact with tourists.

Today Beaverton's swelling boundaries contain a population more than double the 1947 figure and the city is hub of a surging suburban population which postal authorities estimate has increased more than 300 per cent in the past decade. In the 30-square-mile area surrounding the city, whole new communities of modern homes have appeared almost over night.

The engulfing wave of new residents has virtually inundated the land that once furnished food for Portland tables.

When the flood of increase hit, Beaverton was geared to the same country life it had enjoyed for 70 or 80 years. As the population grew the city found itself floundering in a sea of newcomers like an exhausted swimmer barely able to keep its head above the surface. Beaverton suddenly found itself in the unique position of being the commercial and social center for a brand new population of 50,000.

Strangely enough Chief McCarthy launched his police career about the time Beaverton began to become "home" to its new population. In 1947 he joined the auxiliary force of the nearby Portland police department, little realizing his part-time duties would one day lead him to the growing community over the West Hills and its dilemmas.

Born on Washington's birthday in 1924 at Freeport, Ill., McCarthy was reared as an only child in Milwaukee, Wisc. He came to Portland with his parents in 1936 and graduated from high school to face World War II military service. After his stint with the army he followed his musical talents and was widely known about Portland as "Charlie" McCarthy or to radio fans as Chuck Edwards, a guitar-playing, yodeling cowboy singer.

He wasn't a Portland auxiliary officer long however, before police work got under his skin and he put down his guitar to take a fulltime job on the Oregon City force. From there he moved to Dallas' department and in 1951 was called to Beaverton.

When he came to the department he now heads, it was at the behest of a city council faced with a growing complexity of municipal woes and enforcement was one of them. McCarthy signed on as Beaverton's second officer. Less than three months later he became chief and today heads a department of four regulars, 15 fully-trained reservists, an extremely valuable women's auxiliary and a host of "junior" policemen.

Right now McCarthy's department operates with only temporary physical facilities. Although extremely sympathetic and aware of the safety, traffic and protective responsibilities of its police force, Beaverton's administrators were faced with equally pressing demands for space and equipment from every municipal department.

Street and water departments were hard put to carry traffic and supply water for the new population. No sewer system existed prior to the migration to the suburban center. Consequently, McCarthy's force had to take it improvements sandwiched in between projects which saw new streets constructed, 30-year-old wooden water mains replaced, and sewers finally installed.

In the beginning McCarthy organized the police reserve to cope with the growing need for 24-hour protection which was impossible with a two-man force. Even with four regulars now, each reservist takes his periodic "trick" accompanying a regular on night patrol. McCarthy believes this occasional duty helps supplement training the reservists receive at monthly meetings and better fits them for work at special events and when emergency dictates.

The feminine auxiliary was a natural result of the reserve program and wives of reservists carry on an active program sponsoring seasonal parties for juveniles. They also stage fund-raising events to swell a war chest dedicated to welfare purposes. And more than once they have served as temporary foster mothers when "family trouble" resulted in youngsters being temporarily separated from their parents until county juvenile authorities could take over.

Junior police are actually more than school safety

patrols and the organization is open to any youngster who wishes to join. Each receives a membership card and luminous tape for his bicycle. Regular Saturday meetings find regulars or reserves presiding at film parties that feature both educational and entertainment movies as well as games and refreshments.

When McCarthy became Beaverton chief the department had already been forced out of the city hall and into temporary quarters in an old home. Luckily the department's extensive files and records escaped damage when that building burned about two years ago. But now everything is jammed into converted house trailer quarters.

Needless to say, McCarthy's department has never had its own jail. Those facilities in the city hall were confiscated for other departments of municipal government. But later this year the city will break ground for a new \$200,000 municipal building that will see the police force in complete and modern facilities.

With Beaverton's rate of growth showing no signs of diminishing, Chief McCarthy is finding services of both State Police and Sheriff R. H. Busch invaluable in staying abreast of increasing responsibilities. Together they stand entrusted with the safety and welfare of a new community. And by growing with that community and meeting each new problem they have earned the trust and respect of those whom they serve.

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Criminology and Criminal Psychology—June 1-12 **Committee:** Dr. Marcel Frym, Director of Criminological Research, Hacker Psychiatric Foundation,—Chairman. Jack Sokol, Executive Director, Association for the Psychiatric Treatment of Offenders,—Secretary. (Tuition—\$50.00)

Fingerprinting And Other Identification Techniques—July 1-12 **Committee:** Michael J. DeLuca, LL.B., Director New York Institute of Criminology,—Chairman. Thomas H. Galbraith, Chief Security Officer, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army,—Secretary. (Tuition—\$50.00)

Investigative Photography—July 15-26 **Committee:** Vincent L. Stibler, Head of the Department of Investigative Photography, New York Institute of

Criminology,—Chairman. B. Bert Erit, Private Detective,—Secretary. (Tuition—\$50.00)

Civil And Criminal Law—July 29-August 9 **Committee:** Dr. Camio L. Zarrilli,—Chairman. Gene Ann Condon, LL.B.,—Secretary. (Tuition—\$50.00)

Scientific Crime Detection—August 12-23 **Committee:** Dr. Albert Genua, Professor of Physics and Chemistry, Westfield State Teachers College,—Chairman. Dr. Walter Weinberger,—Secretary. (Tuition—\$50.00)

Field Investigation Techniques—Aug. 26-Sept. 20 **Committee:** Donal E. J. MacNamara, Dean, New York Institute of Criminology,—Chairman. Dennis E. McFeely, formerly Special Agent, F.B.I., Secretary. (Tuition—\$100.00)

Events of Interest For Law Enforcement Officers

June 9, 10, 11 and 12th—Texas Police Association Annual Conference, Brownsville, Texas, Chief Gus Krausse, Host.

June 10th-12th—17th Annual National Sheriffs' Conference, Hotel Galvez, Galveston, Texas.

June 21-22—Utah Police Officers Association, Inc. Thirty Fifth Annual Convention, Hotel Eccles, Logan, Utah. Chairman Eli Drakulich.

June 24, 25 and 26th—Annual Conference New Jersey Association Chiefs of Police, Hotel Momouth, Spring Lake, N. J. Executive Secretary, Herbert C. Irons.



The New York Institute of Criminology recently held its 100th graduation. The principal speaker for the occasion was Chief Thomas J. O'Rourke, New York City Transit Police. Guests at the ceremonies were: (Left to Right) Michael J. DeLuca, Director, Fingerprint Dept.; B. Bert Erit, Private Investigator; Lee E. Lawder, Editor, Law and Order; Dean Donal E. J. MacNamara; Ann Condon, Attorney; George Spelvin, Society of Professional Investigators; Chief Thomas J. O'Rourke, N. Y. C. Transit Police; Lt. William McKiernan, Detective Chief, N. Y. C. Transit Police; Thomas Galbraith, Air Force Security Officer.

Law and Order

Loudspeakers (From Page 16)
whether for electric sirens or loudspeakers.

Thus, even a 300 watt system may be heard for two miles or more one day, and possibly not more than 1/2 or less the next. It is important to also realize that it is easier to distinguish just a noise for a greater distance than it is to understand words with 100% intelligibility. Obviously then, the system as an air raid alert will be effective for a greater distance than for panic control work.

Understanding the nature of things, it is clear that the installation and application of a loudspeaker type alert system should be planned with specific purpose. For example, it is possible at once to break down a proposed system into three basic divisions which will then be used to fit individual situations:

(1) Fixed Station

Installed at fixed points, such as atop the city municipal hall, tallest buildings in the city, bridge and tunnel approaches, major railroad stations, key highway intersections, key locations in the commercial and industrial areas, etc. As a general rule the equipment used at important fixed points is high-powered in order to cope with the anticipated high noise levels as well as to take advantage of the psychological effects of high-powered sound when issuing instructions, information and especially commands.

For maximum effectiveness, the loudspeakers can be mounted on a turntable and so arranged that when it is operated by a CD warden at this vantage point, the equipment can be used to cope with temporary, emergency and local problems by beaming the loudspeaker like a gun sight, toward the problem. Of course, four speakers mounted to cover the quadrants of a circle may also be used.

(2) Mobile

Experience has taught us that even with electric sirens, it is a herculean assignment to cover every nook and corner in a large metropolis. To attempt to do so on a fixed station basis may become prohibitive in cost. Possibly a better way to meet the problem is to equip police, fire department, utility company, and other city-owned service vehicles with mobile sound equipment ranging from 15 to 100 watts. By doing this, maximum flexibility is achieved by rushing the equipment to points where emergency or only temporary situations exist thereby eliminating duplications of equipment or services. Mobilizing the equipment enables unanticipated problems to be handled with dispatch and permits substitution of other communication services in the event of destruction. 4A4 hundred watt speakers on small aircraft will also prove very helpful; the aircraft serving as a spotter of impending congestion or other

trouble and the loudspeaker system conveying instructions to the ground. to either the civilians or associated services.

(3) Portable

In the midst of possible chaos and the clamor of noises of every description, the work of the individual CD warden or members of the associated services becomes increasingly difficult. In addition there will be times when unreasonable distances may have to be bridged with only the human voice. Obviously, small portable sound equipment, such as the University Powrpage or similar equipment will be a handy thing to have. Such equipment will also prove very effective during

blackouts after an alert has been sounded, enabling the CD warden to bellow forth instructions, which will quickly reach the offender several hundred feet away or above.

So, you see, it takes loudspeakers of every size and description to do the job properly. A community can, however, start with prime objectives, covering the more important key points—the main arteries, the most vulnerable spots, the most congested, and those places where important industries must be protected.

An air raid alert sound system similar to that previously described, exists in Washington, D.C., and in other parts of the country.

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Interrogation For Investigators



An In-Service Training
Feature

by Richard O. Arther and

Rudolph R. Caputo

Chapter V—Interrogating the Cool Customer

Definition

Upon entering the interrogation room, very often the interrogator can easily identify the "cool customer". This type of subject can be defined as being one or more of the following: surly, nonchalant, impertinent, loud, angry. Frequently he affects a half-smile which is a cross between contempt and defiance.

The cool customer generally assumes a "you can't prove it" attitude. Also, he has convinced himself that he will not give you any information. In many instances the cool customer is one who has been "police hardened" by previous interrogations and/or arrests.

The cool customer's mental attitude is such that he will make no admissions unless the interrogator conclusively proves to him the uselessness of continued lying.

The interrogator must indicate to this type of suspect that, if he continues his attitude, it is the suspect who is heading for trouble, not the interrogator.

Furthermore, it is fatal for the interrogator ever to show in any way that he is the least bit annoyed by the

that under no circumstances should he indicate any irritation at the suspect because of his attitude.

The Interrogator's Position

The interrogator seats himself 4 or 5 feet from the cool customer, which is in keeping with the actual psychological gap between them. By casually slumping down in his chair with his legs crossed, the interrogator clearly expresses, by his physical relaxation and other easy gestures, an attitude of, "We've got so much on you we don't need any confession to put you in prison!" The contrast between the interrogator's easy assurance and the suspect's phony show of bravado will be readily apparent to the suspect and will shake his confidence.

The suspect is continually made to believe that his present attitude and his denials are just getting him in more and more trouble. Psychologically and physically there exists a chasm between the two which the interrogator must maintain as long as the suspect remains a cool customer.

The cool customer must be led to believe that he can only bridge this chasm by telling the truth. If the suspect does become the nervous type of suspect, the interrogator can gradually begin to apply those techniques and approaches described in the next chapter, "Interrogating the Nervous Suspect."

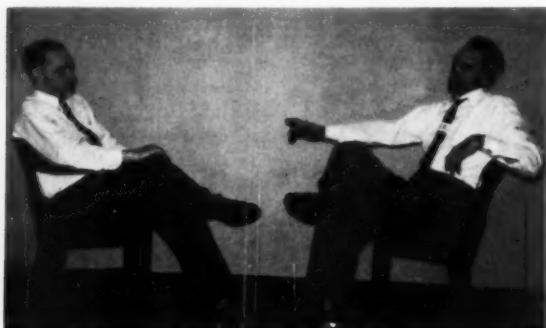
However, as long as the cool customer has chosen to challenge the interrogator, he must be made to realize that the challenge has been accepted with pleasure and regardless of what he says and does, only the interrogator can be the winner!

With the cool customer type of suspect the interrogator must constantly remain in complete charge of the interrogation. The interrogator refuses to listen to any alibis or denials and pays no attention to any disparaging remarks. Rather, the interrogator keeps the suspect quiet while he does the talking.

The interrogator must convince the suspect that he means business and will accept nothing but the truth, that only the truth can help the suspect, and that if the truth is not forthcoming, it does not matter to the interrogator since his case is already airtight.

Various Approaches To Use

The following ten approaches are the most effective ones to use on the cool customer type of suspect. How-



Note the deliberate nonchalance of the interrogator (left) which is in direct contrast to the belligerence of the cool customer suspect (right) (Suspect is posed by William Brennan, Director of Security, Grand Union Co.

suspect's "wise guy" attitude—for that is exactly what the suspect is trying to accomplish. Never play the suspect's game, make him play yours. Also, by becoming irritated, the interrogator indicates to the suspect that the case against him is not strong and that a confession is necessary.

The interrogator must constantly remind himself

Mr. Arther and Mr. Caputo may be addressed c/o John E. Reid and Associates, Lie Detection Laboratories, 57 West 57th St., New York 19, N.Y.

ever, there are others. Before going into the interrogation room you must select which one you are going to use first. You should also have in mind at least one alternative approach to use if your first choice fails.

Of course, combinations of the following approaches are continually used. For example, in one interrogation you might start with the silent approach, go to the fishing approach, then to the accomplice approach, then use still other approaches.

Naturally, if one approach seems to have a greater effect on the suspect, then you continue to use it. You can tell when an approach is effective if it makes him more nervous (shifting position in his chair, increased movement of hands, drier mouth, tremor in his voice, etc.) or if he becomes quiet and begins to listen to you for the first time.

1. Silent Approach

Using this approach, you enter the interrogation room with a slight smile on your face, sit comfortably down in your chair (if the suspect is standing or is sitting in your chair, just point for him to sit in his chair), look him straight in the eye, and say absolutely nothing. The most important thing is to continue to look him straight in the eye.

As you enter the room, the cool customer will often make some disparaging remark, such as, "What do you want?", or, "You ain't got nothin' on me." But, from the time you enter the room, you continue to look at him without moving or changing your slight-smile expression and, of course, you say nothing. In most cases you will see the suspect begin to shift around in his chair, cross and re-cross his legs, look away, and make a remark, such as, "Come off it, what do you want!"

Note that this latest remark is not disparaging. It indicates he is becoming concerned with what is going to happen to him. Also, there is usually a noticeable trace of nervousness in his voice, where before there was no such sign.

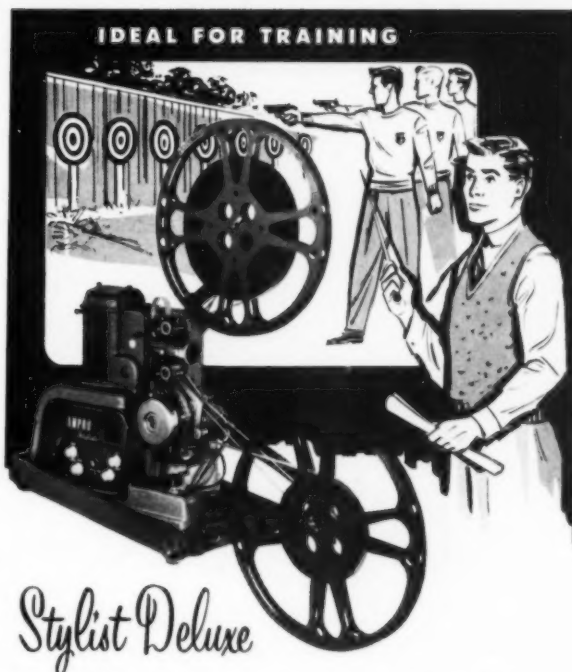
Visualize a mouse, cornered by a cat, with no avenue of escape, hoping and praying the cat won't pounce. The longer the cat sits there looking at the mouse, the more nervous the mouse becomes. After a while, the mouse wishes that the cat would pounce, just to end the agony of waiting.

As the mouse changes, possibly so will the suspect. One of the authors once sat for some 25 minutes without moving or taking his gaze from the suspect's face. The suspect, who was very loud before the interrogation, suddenly broke down and began to cry. Within 3 minutes he gave a full confession.

The author had kept silent that long because he could see that the suspect was becoming more and more nervous. Of course, the interrogator must know when to end his silence, and how.

If more than one person is involved in the crime, you can possibly break your silence by quietly and nonchalantly asking, "Was it your idea, or was it Tom's?" Notice that this is a rather harmless question. Often

(Continued on Next Page)



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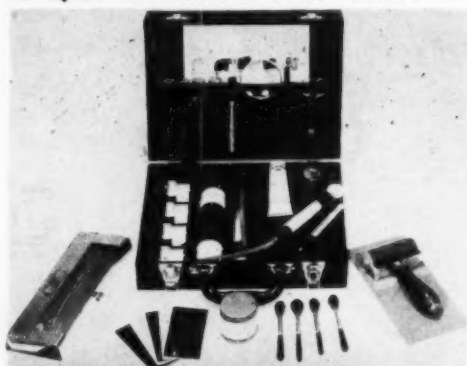
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Interrogation (From Page 29)

the suspect will be taken off guard and answer defensively, "Naw, it was his idea." Or, if it is just a one-man crime, ask something along these lines, "You planned this job for a long time, didn't you?"

This silent approach will only work if the interrogator always looks the suspect right in the eye. If you first waver, or look away, or flinch, he is the winner. Of course, you do not answer any of his questions but continue to look straight at him until you decide the best psychological time to speak.

Quite often at the beginning the suspect will pretend not to care what you do. He will look away, begin to sing, or in other ways try to show you that he is unconcerned. But, this is the "unconcern" of a small boy whistling while walking through a cemetery at night. After several minutes of this, and your continued silence, the suspect usually stops this pretense.

Keep that in mind, for often an interrogator is tempted to think that this tactic of keeping quiet has failed. Very possibly it is succeeding—just give it a fair chance.

2. Fishing Approach

This approach is used when the suspect does not know why he has been brought in for questioning. The interrogator starts this technique by saying:

"I am Mr. ————. You're no dope. You certainly know why you are here, don't you?"

If Suspect Answers "Yes":

Q. Well, tell me about it and remember, (at this point shake your finger at him) keep to the truth.

If Suspect Originally Replied "No" To Your Opening Question:

Q. I'd like you to give me the story in your own words, when did you first plan it?

A. I don't know what you are talking about.

Q. Look, you know why you are here. I'd like to get your own story as to exactly what happened in your words, not in someone else's

A. I don't know what you are talking about.

Q. After all, lots of information we get is exaggerated. If some of this information we have about you is exaggerated, you shouldn't be blamed for a lot of things you didn't do. But until I hear from you as to what did happen, we just have to believe this information.

A. I don't know what you are talking about.

Q. Ha! (big laugh). Don't give me that baloney. You know why you are here. I know why you are here. So what's your story?

A. Don't know what you are talking about.

Q. O.K., that's up to you. You have that privilege—and Sing Sing (name of your state prison) is full of guys like you. You are just proving that you are responsible for all these big jobs. All our information

must be right or you would give us your version.

The principle behind the fishing approach is that when a person is arrested, but not at a crime scene, his greatest concern is usually about the most serious crime he has committed. If the arresting police do not tell him why they want to question him, the suspect will figure that he is being picked up for that crime about which he is most concerned.

For example, a man is picked up on suspicion of stealing a car several days ago, a crime he did commit. But, several months ago during a robbery he shot and killed a druggist. At the time of arrest and until he learns differently from the police, he will probably think he is under suspicion for robbery-murder, not the car theft.

When the investigators begin to talk about car theft, the suspect will immediately be relieved, since he now knows the police are not connecting him with the robbery-murder. This gives him confidence to keep quiet about the murder and also to deny the car theft.

However, with the approach just described above, you are hoping that the suspect will begin to make admissions to crimes with which you do not have him connected. In our robbery-murder, car-theft example, the suspect might reply to one of your general questions about his telling the truth, "It was an accident."

For you to look confused and say, "What are you talking about?", will tip him off that you do not have him tied to the robbery-murder. He will immediately keep quiet and make no further admissions. Thus, to exploit this fishing approach, you have to bluff and do a great deal of quick thinking. For example:

Q. What do you mean, it was an accident! It sure didn't look that way.

A. I tell you it was, I didn't mean to shoot him.

If the interrogator now asks, "When was this?", or, "Who are you talking about?", or some similar question, it would again tip off the suspect that you do not know he committed the robbery-murder. In this example, you don't even know what is involved, that is why you continue to bluff. You pick up clues to what you say from the suspect.

Q. What do you mean, you didn't mean to shoot him? It is obvious that you meant to.

A. Honest, I just got panicky when he began to yell.

Q. You didn't really get panicky when he began to yell, did you?

A. Sure, I wasn't expecting the jerk to put up such a beef over \$15.

Q. \$15? We heard it was a lot more.

A. Naw, that's all he had in the register. I didn't even ask him to give me his wallet.

(Continued on Page 45)

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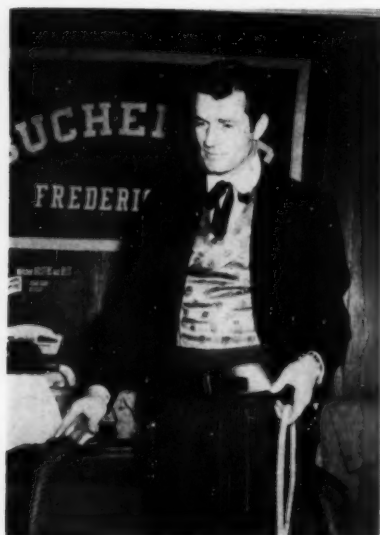


By David O. Moreton



The 86th Annual National Rifle Association Convention

I HAVE JUST RETURNED from the week long 86th annual meeting of the National Rifle Association of America which was held in Washington's Shoreham Hotel. This year's meetings found a continued emphasis on youth training and youth shooting as curbs to juvenile delinquency. While successes were in increasing evidence, it was agreed that



Hugh O'Brian tries out a Buchermer 18 foot Bull Whip, Similar to the one used as he portrays U. S. Marshall Wyatt Earp.

much was yet to be done to preserve this nation's natural shooting heritage.

Attendance by 11,000 visitors and 3,500 members was sparked this year by the personal appearance of TV's Wyatt Earp in the person of Hugh O'Brian. Mr. Earp or Mr. O'Brian as you care to call him, arrived at Washington's National Airport on Sunday and was promptly mobbed by his children fans. This hero worship of the famous law officer Earp was repeated at every appearance made by Mr. O'Brian during the entire N. R. A. program.

A tour by Mr. O'Brian to the various exhibitors' booths required an escort of special guards and N. R. A. officials to facilitate his movement along the aisles of the Shoreham Exhibit Hall. Mr. O'Brian has devoted much time and effort to realism in depicting a famous personality from America's recent past. To all intents and purposes he genuinely is Wyatt Earp, United States Marshal. He has taken great pains to authenticate his actions and his equipment. In doing this he has gleaned much historical data from all sources concerning the weapons and lore of the period.

This actual knowledge enabled him to talk intelligently on the favorite topic of all, "GUNS." His research has lead to his acquiring a number of Colt revolvers of that period. His proficiency in their use is becoming a legend. There are no tricks attached to any

of the performances by Mr. O'Brian. A highlight of one visit by Mr. O'Brian to the exhibit floor was the presentation by him of a gift of a Life Membership in the National Rifle Association to Wallace Lyman, son of Charles Lyman III of the Lyman Gun Sight Company, Middlefield, Connecticut.



Junior shooter Wallace Lyman, son of Charles Lyman III receives the first 10 life memberships to be given this year to deserving juniors. Hugh O'Brian TV's U. S. Marshall Wyatt Earp presents Wallace with his Life Member Brassard.

This membership was the first of 30 such memberships to be presented at the rate of ten a year for the next three years to materially benefit the NRA Headquarters Building Fund as well as to perpetuate the interest of deserving junior shooters and tyros in the Middlefield area.

The various sessions as planned this year covered every phase of the use of firearms. Such as: Firearms in Education, Recreation and the Community, the Outdoor Education Project and the State Hunter Safety Programs, Gun Safety and Marksmanship, Competitions, Hunting, Civilian Marksmanship Assistance, The Sportsmen's Service Bureau, Laws and Regulations, and Leadership and Facilities.

In attending these sessions it was made clear to me that here was a sincere group of individuals with the best interests of the youth and nation at heart. Their efforts on behalf of youth shooting programs and hunter safety,

(Continued on Page 36)

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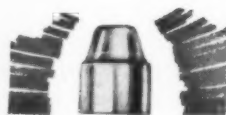
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stages of today's match competition. Moreover, it punches a clean, full-size hole in the target . . . makes spotting and scoring faster and easier.

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Weapon-Wise . . . (From Page 34)

aside from combating juvenile delinquency, makes hunting safer and prepares our youth for military service. It develops a sense of responsibility and sportsmanship that is so important to the growth of character.

Chief Marcus H. Miles of Sparrows Point, Maryland told of his success with his junior shooting program. His men will graduate over four hundred (400) junior shooters this year alone. His town is one place where there is no problem of promiscuous handling of firearms.

Among the 39 commercial exhibitors were many LAW AND ORDER friends and advertisers. The exhibit taken as a whole presented no vast number of revolutionary new products. Acme Industries of Appleton, Wisconsin showed an improved version of their shot shell reloading tool which I reported upon in last years N. R. A. story.

Ed Agramonte, Inc. of Yonkers, N. Y. exhibited his touch up Cold Blue which is of course well known. To this he has added shot shell for pistol, which are in the process of further development but are at present an excellent item for campers or police in snake country. Ed has added two more items that formerly were products of the Price-Driscoll Corporation. One is Knockout Mold Glaze which should be of interest to reloading enthusiasts, and the other a long playing record

with Range Officers Commands. This record makes things a lot easier for the lone shooter to practice for matches and for a group to become familiar with the commands and the time limits. I will report on both these new items in more detail in the near future.



Fred T. Huntington of the R. C. B. S. Gun and Die Shop, Oroville, California has a question on reloading a specific cartridge with one of his special dies. It looks like a puzzle but Fred as usual had the answer.

Sharing space with Ed was Fred T. Huntington of R. C. B. S. Gun and Die Shop of Oroville, California. Fred exhibited his line of reloading tools and his excellent powder measure. Fred had a new model experimental reloading tool that is somewhat smaller than his current models. Based upon reaction he plans to improve and produce this new tool. Fred deserves thanks for a free showing of his color movie "Hunting in the Yukon." It was a nicely done movie, a pleasant change from the slick professional films that are almost too good to be true. Fred's was true.

Bausch & Lomb Optical Company of Rochester, New York, leaned heavily upon their scope presentation rather than their glasses. While their latest scope the variable power BALvar 24 with powers from 6x to 24x with a tapered cross-hair reticle was announced and shown last year, it was still the center of attraction.

(Continued on Page 38)



Bob Brownell of Montezuma, Iowa discusses a feature of the new Brownell Latigo Quick-Set Rifle Sling with a visitor and H. E. MacFarland Contributing Editor to the American Rifleman.

NEW LOW-COST TRAINING REVOLVER HI-STANDARD SENTINEL



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NUMBER OF SHOTS: 5
BARREL: 2 or 3 inches
LENGTH OVER ALL: With 2-inch barrel and round butt, 6½ inches
WEIGHT: With 2-inch barrel and round butt 19 ounces
SIGHTS: Fixed, 1/10-inch serrated ramp front; square notch rear
STOCKS: Checked walnut Magna with S & W monograms, round or square butt
FINISH: S & W Blue or Nickel

The Bodyguard

BLUE ONLY
\$66.00



CALIBER: .38 S & W Special
NUMBER OF SHOTS: 5
BARREL: 2 inches
LENGTH OVER ALL: 6¾ inches
WEIGHT: 14½ ounces
SIGHTS: Fixed, 1/10-inch serrated ramp front; square notch rear
STOCKS: Checked walnut Magna with S & W monograms
FINISH: S & W Blue

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Law enforcement is now a 24 hour a day job. Many departments require their off-duty personnel to be armed at all times. The handguns listed above were manufactured with the enforcement officer in mind. These guns are designed to be easily concealed on the person or in the policeman's handbag, yet powerful enough to stop an attacker. Both

the Chief's Special and the Bodyguard are chambered for the powerful .38 Special cartridge. The .32 Hand Ejector is chambered for the .32 S&W Long. This makes a companion piece for the Officer who uses a larger target gun.

The ".357" Combat Magnum

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CALIBER: .357
NUMBER OF SHOTS: 6
BARREL: 4 inches
LENGTH OVER ALL: 9½ inches
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WEIGHT LOADED: 38½ ounces
SIGHTS: Front, ¾ inch Baughman Quick Draw on plain Ramp. Rear, S & W Micrometer Click Sight, adjustable for windage and elevation
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.357 SMITH & WESSON COMBAT MAGNUM

The .357 Combat Magnum has a definite appeal as an all-purpose gun for police work and the target range. Firing the .357 Magnum loads, this handgun is in a class by itself as a defense weapon. The .357 Combat Magnum is becoming increasingly popular with police officers who do highway duty. The Combat Magnum with the Magnum load in a metal piercing bullet, will do a real job of shooting through a get-away car and have enough punch left to kill or disable the occupants. Big bore handguns are the only logical defense weapon for police officers. They have the stopping power required to do the job with one solid hit. The shock is so great that few men can take a hit from this slug and still

remain on their feet. Those who own and shoot handguns for fun and hunt for sport may find this an unpleasant thought, but it is a vital factor for men whose lives may depend on the stopping power of their sidearms. On the target range the .357 Combat Magnum is tops for several reasons: Loaded with .38 Special mid-range ammunition, it is very pleasant to shoot; its target weight, excellent sights and fine grips make an ideal combination for target work. Available as added accessories: target hammer with low, broad, deeply-checked spur; target trigger, swaged to extreme width-S&W grooving.

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For further information circle #146 on R. S. Card

Weapon-Wise . . . (From Page 36)

V. H. Blackinton & Co., Inc. of Attleboro Falls, Massachusetts had an excellent display of top quality medals and other awards for shooting programs. Police Departments desiring awards for their junior or departmental shooting programs would do well to investigate the Blackinton line. A folder showing their designs may be had by writing the Blackinton Company direct or circling #29 on the Law and Order Readers Service Card.

Friend Bob Brownell of Montezuma, Iowa; his wife Lois, and Wayne Fleming were on hand at Bob's exhibit where he was showing his line of top gunsmithing tools and Brownell Products. Bob has just finished printing his new catalog which is jam packed with useful items for the departmental gunsmith, copies of this catalog are available on request to departments that request same on their official letter head. If you are "just curious" as Bob says the catalog will cost you fifty cents, and is well worth it too. Bob was also showing his latest product the Latigo Quick-Set Rifle Sling. For those of us who do any hunting or have use for a rifle sling, this is the best, I have seen anywhere.

Al Kraus of the J. M. Bucheimer Co. of Frederick, Maryland was showing the Bucheimer line of holsters in the new matched sets. The holster and belt are of matching satin finish leather. This new finish as applied to hol-



Mr. Heinrich G. Grieder, the American representative of Hammerlie Ltd., of Lenzburg, Switzerland; presents M/Sgt. Huelet L. Benner U. S. A. with a beautifully engraved pistol. The engraving on the Hammerlie-Walther "Olympia" Quick-Fire pistol took approximately four months to complete.

sters will appeal to quite a few officers in that it gives a dressy finish to the holster. I was told that plans now call for a new version of the Bucheimer Semi-Shoulder Holster, to be attractive to many officers.

Adjacent to Bob Brownell was the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Companies booth with a number of new folks in attendance. Paramount among them was John Millington, the public relations manager of Colt's from Hartford who was supported by Jack Murray and Thomas Turner. Arnold Goodwin dean of Colt's custom repair service was unfortunately not at this year's show. He was missed by all and many expressed hope for his appearance with next year's exhibit. Colt presented a new twenty-eight page color catalog with a slick cover and inside a history of the famous company. There were line drawings of various historical Colt Handguns. The
(Continued on Page 49)



Inventor David Dardick demonstrates his new pistol design before an interested group of NRA members. The Dardick weapon is a radically new weapon based upon the successful use of the open chamber principal.

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Hand Guns Made

WILLIAM'S SERVICE DEP'T

Leading law enforcement groups use the Williams facilities because the prices are right — delivery is prompt and the service department, considered one of the finest in America, backs up the equipment. 12,000 to 15,000 guns are serviced every year by the Williams experts.



LOAD YOUR OWN AMMUNITION

You can get better ammunition at about one-fifth the cost. This means that your department can do five times the shooting for the same price. And hand loading is easy. We stock all leading lines of hand loading equipment plus the components.

HOLSTERS - BILLIES HAND CUFFS

RELOADING EQUIPMENT
AND COMPONENTS -
SERVICING - REPAIRING

FREE FOLDER

Our special police bulletin gives you complete information. Write for your copy today!



WILLIAMS

GUN SIGHT CO.
"On the Range"



7205 LAPEER ROAD

DAVISON 18, MICH.

For further information circle #71 on Readers Service Card

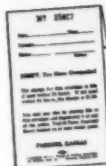


(Continued from Page 3)

- A. The spirit of remorse, recklessness or boastfulness.
- Q. Can a confession be implied by general expression?
- A. A confession may be made expressly or implied.
- Q. Is a confession admissible if made by signs or gestures?
- A. Yes; admissibility is determined by the court.
- Q. Is a confession admissible if made in detached conversations, and if made on different occasions?
- A. Yes. Detached conversations when admitting guilt are admissible; likewise if portions of confessions are made at different occasions.
- Q. What are the general rules of law that exclude a confession as being involuntary?
- A. A confession is involuntary if induced by promise and hope of reward or benefit, or by compulsion, violence, threats or fear, or if made while defendant is mentally incapacitated.
- Q. Does the law require that the accused be warned of his constitutional rights before a confession is made to the police?
- A. The law does not require that the accused be warned by a policeman that anything he says may be used against him.
- Q. Do the rules of evidence require that the accused be warned of his constitutional rights at a preliminary hearing and while under oath before a justice of the peace, before a confession becomes admissible?
- A. Yes. A confession obtained under oath to tell the truth may not be admitted.
- Q. Does the promise of hope or reward vitiate a confession, if made by a person not in authority?
- A. No. Persons not of official capacity or authority making promises will have no effect on the admissibility of the confession, providing no collusion exists.
- Q. Is a confession rendered involuntary merely because the defendant was told to tell the truth, or that it would be better to tell the truth?
- A. No. Telling the accused to tell the truth does not render a confession inadmissible.
- Q. Is a confession rendered inadmissible if favors are granted the accused, such as visiting home to change clothes, transferring business responsibilities, or arranging for normal comforts?
- A. No. Since these favors have no connection with the confession and relate to the personal matters and

(Continued on Page 50)

Install The Complete System



1. NOTICE

Printed on a special Traf-O-Teria pre-numbered 3" x 5" asphalted waterproof envelope with an oversize, heavily gummed flap. Collects the penalty on the spot—assures credit for payment.

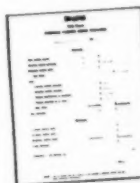


2. DUPLICATE

Pre-numbered to match violation notice envelope . . . spot carbonized to carry officer's notations intact and prevent copying error. Bound with matching envelopes in board-covered books of 25 sets for handy use.

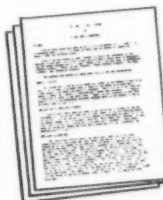
3. COURTESY BOX

Bright yellow Traf-O-Teria Courtesy Box is color-matched to violation envelopes . . . mounted on parking meter post, two or three boxes to the block. Engineered and quality-built for its specific job, the exclusive Traf-O-Teria Box commands respect and approval.



4. REPORT SHEET

Supplied as part of the complete Traf-O-Teria System, this sheet provides a daily over-all summary of activities and receipts. It fits smoothly into existing routines and supplies all data required for auditing at any time. Can be kept by anyone who can do simple office work—no special training required.



5. THE PLAN

The complete Traf-O-Teria System is now entering its fifth year of use, in hundreds of cities in more than 38 states. No element is untried or experimental. The System works—all the way. The public likes it—approves its convenience. Users like it—because it enhances control and increases revenues.

Write Today for Complete Information



TRAF-O-TERIA SYSTEM • EL DORADO, KANSAS, U.S.A.

For further information circle #164 on Readers Service Card



COMPLETE YOUR
METERED PARKING
CONTROL PLAN
. . . INSTALL THE
TRAF-O-TERIA
SYSTEM

Fast and Accurate Measurements with ROLATAPE

Traffic Model #200

Rolatape will save time with Safety on all traffic accident investigation measurements, position of vehicles, skid marks, braking distance, general dimensions of streets and intersections.

Rolatape Traffic Model measures and records feet and inches as you walk. Gives accurate total at all times. Line to line, line to curb, curb to curb, also skid marks, straight or curved—accurately and easily taken. Carrying case included.



"Should be included in every Traffic Investigation Kit."

ROLATAPE, Inc.

1741 Fourteenth Street
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA

For further information circle #147 on Readers Service Card



Visitor From Indonesia

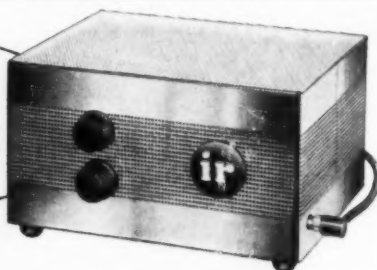
Photography will soon be aiding the fight against crime in Indonesia. R. Soedarto (center) of the Criminal Investigation Division of the Indonesian National Police looks on as Lynn Wall (left) of the Industrial Photographic Studio of Eastman Kodak Co. explains a problem in photomicrography. With them is Harris B. Tuttle,



law enforcement photography consultant who escorted M. Soedarto on his tour through the Kodak Company's plant at Rochester. Soedarto focused attention on various photographic techniques to cope with crime. Special attention was given to the use of color in identification pictures.

Soedarto says that fighting crime in Indonesia is no easy job. The island of Java, only one of Indonesia's 3000 islands, is one of the most densely populated areas in the world. There are about 1000 people to the square mile. He has been engaged in criminal investigation work for 19 years.

the
VOLUNTEER



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COMMUNICATION RECEIVER

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For the first time, a truly high performance receiver is available at a price low enough for individual members of public security organizations to keep informed while on or off duty. Fire and police departments, civil defense organizations and all other operators of 2-way radios are improving their service to the community with the use of VOLUNTEERS in members' cars, homes or offices.

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For further information circle #32 on Readers Service Card

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- "Police Equipment News"
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New York 36, N. Y.

Preventing Hub Cap Theft

THE MAIN DIFFICULTY in combating hub cap theft has been the lack of any kind of identifying mark on the hub cap itself. "Fences" for stolen goods could buy and sell them with carefree abandon,—and this proved a ready market for busy thieves.

The theft of auto hub caps has become a nationwide problem. A single city reported losses averaging \$1,000 a day. In addition to the dollar loss, the problem has its social aspects too. This easily stolen and as nimbly disposed of item has tempted many juveniles to take their first step towards what may become a life of crime.

A plan was therefore devised for stopping the hub cap thieves by a system of engraving permanent identification numbers on each hub cap, in the valve stem area. Using a small electric tool called a Vibro-Graver, the owner's license plate number or other identifying mark is quickly and irremovably engraved on the hub cap. In states where new license numbers are issued each year, other systems may be used, like engraving the license

number and the year, or the motor number. The fact that the hub caps bear a permanent mark of any kind is enough to discourage thieves. Receivers of stolen goods are aware of the hazards involved and won't touch marked hub caps.



The electric Vibro-Graver used for the marking operation can be handled by anyone as easily as a pencil. The process is quick—an entire set of hub caps can be marked in a few minutes—and the total cost of this marker is

less than ten dollars. The actual engraving is usually done at gasoline service stations or garages,—operators often using the free marking service as a goodwill and business builder.

In some cities, police departments actively support the program by distributing posters to gas stations, garages, schools, etc. The posters urge motorists to have their hub caps permanently marked to stymie thieves. Insurance companies and civic groups also lend their aid.

In test cities where the plan was put into operation, hub cap thefts were quickly reduced by as much as 80%. Chicago is the latest big city to join the movement.

A complete brochure on the hub cap marking program has been published by *Burgess Vibro-crafters, Inc., Grayslake, Illinois*, the manufacturer of the electric Vibro-Graver. Copies are available on request to police chiefs, civic leaders, automobile insurance companies and organizations interested in activating a program for preventing thieves and young juveniles from being tempted by the lure of easy pickings.

For further information circle #200 on R. S. Card.



**DESIGNED FOR
UNMARKED CARS**

★
OFFICIAL CARS

★
**CIVIL DEFENSE
VEHICLES**

THE "DEFENDER" SPOTLIGHT

"SIRENO'S" New Combination CAR SPOTLIGHT and
360 Degree Revolving Warning Light . . . one
Spotlight performs THREE JOBS!!



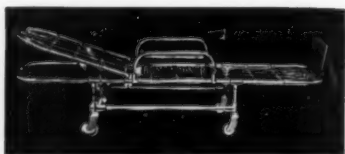
TRIPLE-DUTY "DEFENDER" Spotlight includes these features:

1. Exclusive snap-on "ROTO-DOME" turns regular spotlight into 360 DEGREE REVOLVING WARNING LIGHT. Entire unit clamps on door of vehicle in just seconds. Gives complete protection to vehicle and occupants.
2. Regular spotlight, with 10 foot KOIL KORD, extends outside car and is used for controlling traffic, illuminating accident scenes and assisting minor car repairs.
3. Spotlight normally mounts under dashboard and is used as regular car spotlight, replacing the obsolete corner-post type spotlights. The "DEFENDER" can be used thru the windshield to apprehend traffic violators.

THE **SIRENO** COMPANY, INC., 214 WILLIAM STREET
Dept. No. 37 New York 38, N. Y.

For further information circle #27 on Readers Service Card

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PREPARED
for any
EMERGENCY?



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- . . . Ambulance Cot
- . . . Folding Stretcher
- . . . Oxygen Equipment

BOMGARDNER EQUIPMENT

is known the world over. Be prepared for all types of emergencies by having in your Department the finest of Stretchers and Oxygen Equipment.

Also available is the latest in Station Wagon Conversion Ideas for your making DOUBLE USE of that Station Wagon. Write for complete information.

The BOMGARDNER MFG. CO.

P.O. Box 567 Dept. LO
Cleveland 7, Ohio



For further information circle #178 on R. S. Card

LAW AND OR-DITIES By HIGGINS



Korean Police Captain Visits U. S. On Inspection Tour

Captain Soon-Young Hahn (center) of the Korean National Police examines a traffic-safety film with Sergeant O. R. Trice of the Virginia State Police and Miss Nancy Steele, Secretary of the Governor's Highway Safety Committee of Virginia. Captain Hahn visited in Virginia in connection with a tour of inspection under the auspices of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the International Education Exchange Service of the United States Department of State.

Law and Order



Here's why over 85% of the Texas State Police

Range the roads in FORD Police cars:

Texans just naturally go for a good thing in a big way—so it's no wonder that over 85% of their State Police are equipped with Fords. There's a lot of ground to cover down in Texas, and Texas Police know they cover it best in Ford Police Cars.

Performance makes Ford the Number One Choice with Texas State Police—and with police organizations all over the country. (In fact, over 72% of *all* state police highway patrol cars are Fords.) For '57, *five* different engines, including the Interceptor 312 V-8 and a 300-hp Supercharged V-8, deliver the stamina, the dependabil-

ity and the instant-response power to answer *any* call.

Troopers *like* this new kind of Ford for '57. They like Ford's low-to-the-road balance and nailed-down cornering, and the new-ride comfort that helps keep them fresh and alert behind the wheel. And they like the solid new "Inner Ford" that sees them through month after month of rugged police service.

See for yourself why so many state police *everywhere*, range the roads in Fords. See your Ford Dealer or write for *Police Folder* to: Ford Division, Fleet Sales Department, P. O. Box 658, Dearborn, Michigan.

Favored by far as a law enforcement car . . .

'57 FORD

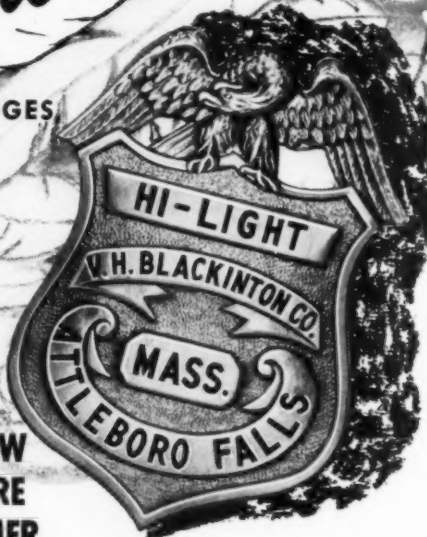
May, 1957

For further information circle #37 on Readers Service Card

FEATHER WEIGHT

HiLight

THE NEWEST IN BADGES



SEE THE AMAZING NEW HI-LIGHT BADGE BEFORE YOU ORDER FOR SUMMER

Once you have seen and handled the amazing new HI-LIGHT metal badge, you'll want no other for your summer wear.

Think of it — a badge that's two thirds lighter than your regular badge, in fact it's so light you hardly know you're wearing it. In spite of its feather light weight, your HI-LIGHT metal badge is durable and it's made with the same high quality deep cut precision die work and gleaming finish that has made BLACKINTON badges famous.

ASK YOUR EQUIPMENT SUPPLIER ABOUT THE MANY POLICE AND FIRE BADGE STYLES THAT ARE NOW AVAILABLE IN THE NEW HI-LIGHT METAL.

BLACKINTON

V. H. BLACKINTON & CO., INC., ATTLEBORO FALLS, MASS.

Please send me your free and complete information on BLACKINTON badges.

NAME

STREET

CITY STATE

☐ I would like to know more about the new HI-LIGHT metal badges.

**V. H. BLACKINTON & CO., INC. 100 Commonwealth Avenue
Attleboro Falls, Massachusetts**

For further information circle #29 on Readers Service Card



P. O. Box 913
Orlando, Florida

Dear Sir:

As I get a lot of good ideas and other valuable information of benefit to me, personally, as well as my department, I am enclosing photographs of our police department cars, showing the cages built in. We have found that this is definitely a safety measure and valuable where two officers are riding together. It is indispensable in the use of one-officer patrol cars.

It might be interesting to know that the cost of out-fitting the cars in this manner is \$32.00 and, if you care to tell your readers—I will be glad to furnish them photographs and specimens if they are interested.

Yours for better and safer law enforcement.

Sincerely yours

(signed) Captain J. C. Stone, Director
Police Training School



When corresponding with our advertisers mention you saw it in **LAW AND ORDER**. It helps us and makes them happy.

Interrogation (From Page 31)

Q. That's all he had in his register, \$15?

A. Yeah, and just after he handed it to me he started yelling, so I started to run out and just turned around to scare him, and the gun went off accidentally.

Q. And it went off accidentally? That's hard to believe—what happened next?

A. I ran right out and we drove off.

Q. And I imagine when you got in the car you said it was an accident.

A. Yeah, I told Doug that. That I didn't mean to do it. He was madder than hell since he didn't want to get involved in anything like a shooting.

Q. We were told you kept all the money for yourself.

A. Like hell I did! Doug got 5, I got 5, and Dave got 5.

Q. We were told you kept all the money for yourself. If you split this 3 ways, where did you split?

A. As soon as Dave drove in his garage, we split.

Q. We understand Dave was upset too.

A. Yeah, he was afraid the car would be traced right to him. Say, how did you coppers find out we did it?

Q. Never mind how we found out, the important thing is that we found out. After you split the money, what did you do then?

An so goes the interrogation. Naturally, the interrogator doesn't show much interest in what the suspect is saying except when he wants to make it appear that the story previously told him is in conflict with this suspect's story. For example, the point concerning who got the money. To show excitement or interest will only warn the suspect that he should make no further admissions.

The interrogator must be very careful to indicate at all times that he already knows all the pertinent details. For example, when Doug's name was first mentioned, to ask "What is Doug's last name?", will only serve to warn the suspect that you do not know everything.

One way to get around this is to get as much as you can, then say, "I want to get straight your version of what happened—it is different from our other version. I want to get it down in black and white so no one can accuse you of lying. Now, whose idea was this?" The interrogator then asks whose gun it was, where the gun is now, and all other pertinent details. Write this information down in front of the suspect.

Once, one of the authors never learned during the pre-writing interrogation the last name of the confederate. The suspect just kept referring to him as "Bill." When Bill's name first came up during the writing of the facts, the author casually asked, "Say, how does Bill spell his last name?" The suspect looked wonder-

(Continued on Page 61)

For POLICE MOTORCYCLES The FIRST ROTA-BEAM 360° BEACON

DESIGNED ESPECIALLY

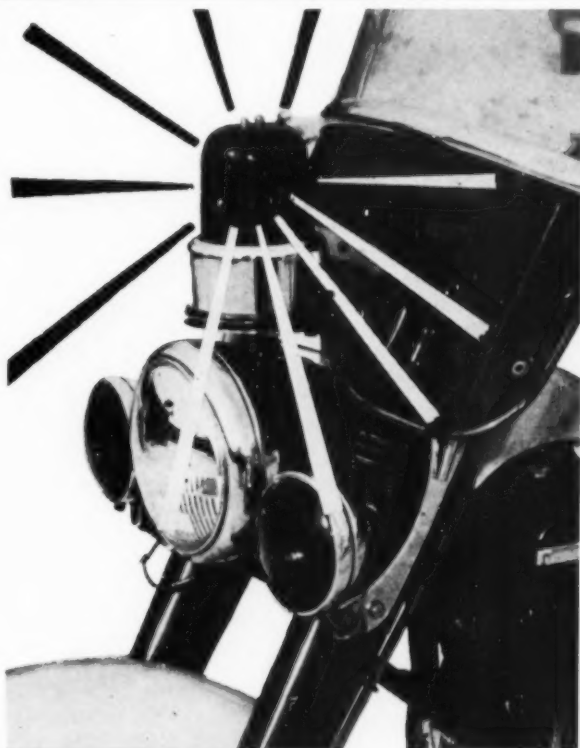
- To withstand intense shock and vibration!
- To draw the lowest possible current—5.5 Amperes.
- To give the same light intensity as the **ROTA-BEAM** Squad Car Beacon — approximately 3,000 candlepower!
- For quick and easy installation — About one hour.

It is the **FIRST** rotating beacon ever designed — complete with mounting bracket and shock mounts — to operate successfully on a motorcycle. The **ROTA-BEAM** has been thoroughly tested on actual equipment under all conditions for the past year.

Aren't your Motorcycle Officers entitled to the same protection you give your Squad Car Drivers?

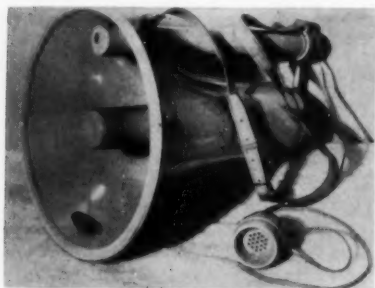
Write us today for further details . . . **Whelen Engineering Co., Deep River, Conn.**

For further information circle #166 on Readers Service Card



Portable Megaphone

The TOA portable megaphone is a valuable piece of equipment for use in civil defense and for all law enforcement officers. It is available from Keenzales Enterprises, 6112 South Grand Ave., Buena Park, Calif. Constructed of aluminum, it is durable and compact and requires a minimum of



maintenance. It is coated with scuff-proof satin-finish meramin paint. The microphone is composed of a carbon disc housed in a resin case, with a push-button for ease of operation. This microphone is detached from the speaker enabling the user to speak

into the microphone without lifting the speaker. The wire connecting the microphone to the speaker can be easily extended to as much as 20 to 25 feet without distortion, allowing the user to talk away from the speaker unit. The TOA portable megaphone has several features: operated simply by flashlight batteries, assuring minimum maintenance cost; no delicate tubes or complicated wiring system; requires no servicing; light and easy to transport. It has been approved by the Federal Civil Defense Administration. For further information circle #172 on Readers Service Card.

Heavy Duty Handlight

An all purpose handlight called the "Signal 72" has been introduced by Nife, Inc., Copiague, New York. Ruggedly constructed of steel, this 10 lb. watertight unit is being used by police, fire and civil defense departments. A feature of the "Signal 72" is its dual filament (15W and 5W) lamp and three way switch which controls burning time per charge and provides an emergency filament reserve.

The heart of the new unit is the NIFE Nickel Cadmium Battery which



according to the manufacturer, may be recharged as many as 7000 times, delivers 15-20 years of service and has long life. The battery may be left idle for 5 years without addition of water and still deliver more than 50% of its rated capacity. For further information circle #198 on Readers Service Card.

Dear Chief,

Do you have any uniform fabric Problems? If so — why not take advantage of our many years of experience. Did you know that Warrenton Woolen Company has been in the business of making uniform fabrics for over 100 years? Did you know that our 7000 quality range is moth-proofed at the mill at no extra cost to you.

Drop us a line — we'll do our best to help you solve your uniform fabric problems.



Bill Handworth

WARRENTON WOOLEN CO.,
Fine Fabrics since 1845



Emanuel Trilling
Sales Agent

Warrenton Woolen Co., 45 East 17th St., New York 3, N. Y.

Write for samples of
Beaver Coatings:

16 ounce ☐
20 ounce ☐

30 Ounce ☐
Whipcords ☐

Serges (all weights) ☐

For further information circle #90 on Readers Service Card



Finger Print Photos Without Camera

by **Dan Macdonald, Chief of
Police, Monett, Mo.**

MANY SMALL TOWN POLICE departments have insufficient laboratory equipment, and it becomes necessary to use makeshift methods of getting the job done. Having been Chief of Police at Monett, Mo. since 1936, I know where of I speak.

I have worked out a way whereby excellent pictures of fingerprints may be made in any desired size without the use of a camera. To do this the print is first dusted with **BLACK** fingerprint powder and then carefully brushed out. Use black powder regardless of the color of the object that the print is on. When all surplus powder is brushed out, the print is lifted with a piece of light colored scotch tape. (Regular lifting tape works fine.) The piece of scotch tape with the fingerprint intact is then covered with scotch tape, or better yet, it is stuck to a piece of transparent celluloid. Trim the edges smooth and you have a perfect negative.

I find that the celluloid that is in

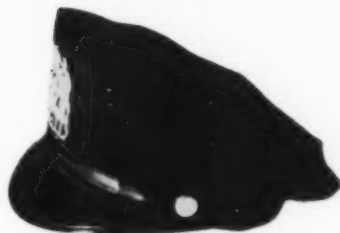
those identification card holders works fine. It gives the negative some stiffness and body. You can get them at any dime store

You now have your negative and any photographer can use an enlarger and blow up the print to any desired size.



Using this method, it makes the use of a camera unnecessary, cuts out the time it takes to develop the film, and you are sure of a perfect copy of the fingerprint in exact size. Another advantage is that it doesn't make any difference whether the print is on a plane concave, or convex surface. Just press the tape down over it carefully, and don't worry as to whether you have process film, correct exposure; and when not on a plane surface, about the focus.

I am inclosing negative made this way. Try it out and see how well it works.



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Tops in Caps!

- Designed for long, hard wear.
- Made of specially selected all-wool fabrics.
- Pre-shrunk and carefully sized for accurate fit.
- Regulation styled yet truly comfortable.
- Minutely inspected for quality and durability.
- All caps bear Official Union Label . . . and are
- Backed by over 100 years of Brunssen experience.

Write today for sample fabrics and prices:



**George Brunssen
Co., Inc.**

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New York 12, N. Y.
Since 1852

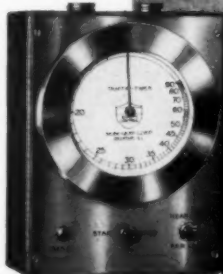
For further information circle #135 on R. S. Card



"Accurate Speed Control"

Traffic Timer times traffic in either direction—one way operation with only one man. Large lighted dial for easy day and night reading. You can select the vehicle to be timed.

Traffic Timer is powered by battery or car cigar lighter. 60 ft. road tubes. Cables wind on built-in free running reel with handle. Signs are available that make motorists safety conscious. Traffic Timer drives accident curves down—promotes driver caution.



Traffic Timer

SAFETY
CONTROL

Write for free descriptive literature.

MUNI-QUIP CORP.

1451 W. Decatur

Decatur, Illinois

For further information circle #77 on Readers Service Card



Charles Greenblatt greets the Law and Order Photographer with a welcoming smile while he completes a telephone call.

MANY OF AMERICA'S more successful personalities have had their humble beginnings on New York's lower east side. This area also seems to be a breeding place for successful business ventures, with the proviso that the idea is economically sound and the individuals concerned are conscientious and capable. A case in point is Charles Greenblatt who started business in a little shop under the Williamsburg Bridge at 242 Delancey Street, in 1946. Prior to the opening of the Delancey Street shop the Greenblatt brothers, Charles and Louis, and Sol Jacobson had conducted their second hand gun business as a more or less profitable hobby.

The post-war expansion that followed World War II had a lasting effect upon the Charles Greenblatt organization. They soon moved to 131 Clinton street opposite the Seventh Precinct House. It was about his time that the Police Commissioner of Nassau County completed arrangements to bring his organization up to the strength indicated by the increased demands of a growing population. This expansion required the training and equipping of two hundred new police officers. The Greenblatts were fortunate enough to obtain an order from



"Jake" and "Lou" team up to take care of a sudden influx of customers.

Charles Greenblatt & Co. Gun Dealers

By David O. Moreton

the Commissioner for the necessary two hundred sidearms. This order for Smith & Wesson Military and Police revolvers was the basis upon which the successful association between Smith & Wesson and Charles Greenblatt was built.

In 1951 Charles Greenblatt moved to 3 Centre Market Place, the heart of New York police equipment sales, as it is in the shadow of the Central Police Headquarters Building. Here also are many other gun and equipment dealers. The move to 3 Centre Market Place offered the Greenblatts a more advantageous location from which to operate. Of necessity one member of the organization is a gunsmith. This introduces Lou.

Thirty-six year old Louis Greenblatt gained his early experience from the many old guns taken in trade that had to be repaired. However as association between the Greenblatts and Smith & Wesson grew, Lou went to the factory for training. To maintain his proficiency Lou returns to the factory annually for briefing in the latest techniques and methods and to receive instruction on the latest models. This enables the organization to offer licensed gunsmithing, along with their other services.

Sol Jacobson, better known as Jake; and Charles Greenblatt—Charlie to all; form the balance of the Greenblatt business triumvirate. All three conduct the business with a versatility and dexterity that will find them all waiting on customers out front, preparing invoices or bids and packing

guns for shipment. They are equally at home at the various police conventions and police pistol matches.

The Greenblatt interest in law enforcement goes beyond that of business. Charlie has a son-in-law who is a New York City police officer. Two former Greenblatt clerks have also joined the ranks of New York's finest. Paul Tedesco who started working for the Greenblatts at fifteen is now attending the New York Police Academy and Minuad Hutchinson is an active patrolman.

In the years since the establishment of the Charles Greenblatt organization, a progressive type of selling has developed. This approach to sales is based upon the trade in of old and second hand guns in much the same manner as automobile sales are handled. While the Greenblatt organization may not have originated this type of selling, they are certainly among its most successful advocates. Typical of their methods was a recent transaction made with the city of Philadelphia through the procurement commissioner, Michael H. Sura. While not too different from Greenblatt's daily operation, the whole deal was new to the city fathers; so much so that a press conference was called to announce the event.

In July the commissioner scooped up 2,662 weapons which technically belonged as evidence from past trials and arranged with the judges of Common Pleas Courts to offer them at public sale. The commissioner reported to members of the local press that through an unusual exchange system of bidding he had disposed of the guns

(Continued on Page 61)



Louis "Lou" Greenblatt watches as a New York City detective adjusts a fast cross draw belt holster, Lou will make a suggestion for better positioning if it seems necessary.

Weapon-Wise . . . (From Page 38)
current line of Colt Handguns is illustrated with tinted halftones. I am told that this is the first of many such improved company presentations. Rumor also has it that the new National Match .45 Automatic that I have been mentioning of late will be available in August possibly in time for Camp Perry.

As usual, Hammerlie of Lenzburg, Switzerland, exhibited their line of Hammerlie Free Pistols and Free Rifles as well as the Hammerlie-Walther "Olympia" quickfire pistol. Among the highlights of the convention was the presentation by Mr. Heinrich F. Grieder, the American representative of Hammerlie, of a Hammerlie-Walther "Olympia" Quickfire Pistol "American" model to M/Sgt. Huelet "Joe" L. Benner. Sgt. Benner is the pistol team coach of the West Point Cadet Pistol Team, and World Champion Pistol shot.

In making the presentation Mr. Grieder said, "It has been the policy and tradition of Hammerlie Ltd. of Switzerland that anyone who wins an Olympic Championship with either a Hammerlie Rifle or Pistol to be presented with an award. Sgt. "Joe" Benner won the last World Championship at the 36th World Championships at Caracas, Venezuela in December 1954. That was the International 50 meter Free Pistol Match with a score of 553 using a Hammerlie free-pistol. This



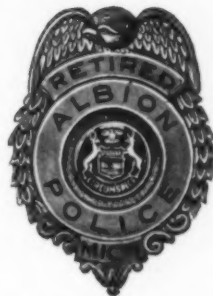
Joan and Bill Christie of Mitchell's Shooting Glasses aided Mrs. Mitchell in her exhibit booth. Joan is Mrs. Mitchell's daughter and she and Bill have joined in the management and sales of the Mitchell's Shooting Glasses company.

was one point ahead of Ullman of Sweden.

Sharing space with Brig. General G. O. Van Orden U. S. M. C. retired and his Evaluators Ltd. booth was inventor David Dardick whose new Dardick weapon attracted major attention. The Dardick is a radically new weapon, based upon the successful development of an open chamber, side-loading system that eliminates, ramming, extraction, and complicated feeding operations. It is a double-action, semi-automatic revolving drum weapon that

(Continued on Next Page)

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Weapon-Wise (From Page 49)

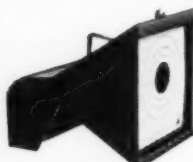
can readily be converted from pistol to light-weight rifle merely by inserting the basic mechanism, barrel removed, into a rifle-stock assembly.

The Dardick ammunition consists, basically, of a thin-walled triangularly shaped cartridge case containing a conventional bullet or projectile. This bullet is carried in a sleeve which is telescoped into the inside of the case. The case contains powder and a conventional primer. Both the sleeve and case are made of Aluminum impact extrusions.

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For further information circle #45 on Readers Service Card

While comment on the new design was reserved the feeling that there were possibilities could not be overlooked. I will present more data on the Dardick as it is received and when a sample is made available for test.

Leathercraft Movie

For Boy's Club and P.A.L. activities of the educational nature, a free 16



mm sound, color film is available from the Public Relations Department of Tandy Leather Company, P. O. Box 791, Fort Worth, Texas. This is a 13½ minute film on working with leather and is entitled "Adventures In Modern Leathercraft." The company says, "It is highly entertaining and very beautiful. Suggests a creative outlet for excess energies—contains NO ad-

vertising." For further information circle #199 on Readers Service Card.

Test For Drunken Drivers

A simple-to-operate instrument makes an effective tool for detecting intoxicated drivers by law enforcement officers. The Breathalyzer is available from the Stephenson Corporation, Red Bank, New Jersey.

In operation, the subject blows his breath into a mouthpiece. The breath is then passed through an ampule of yellow potassium dichromate between two photoelectric cells. Alcohol in the breath discolors the chemical in proportion to the alcoholic content. The photo cell, of a kind in common use in light meters, "reads" the amount of color change and records the amount on a dial. The chemical ampule is changed for each test.

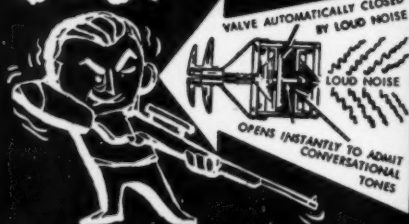
The use of chemical tests for drunken drivers also protects the man who has not been drinking, but an accident has befogged his thinking and actions. A Breathalyzer test would establish that there is no alcohol in his system.

The Q & A (From Page 39)

desires of the accused, they have no bearing on the confession.

- Q. Is a confession rendered involuntary where the defendant was questioned long and continuously?
- A. Yes. Where an accused is subjected to continuous questioning without rest or sleep, it will be considered improper.
- Q. Is a confession admissible when secured by deception and promises of secrecy?
- A. Misrepresentations to one accused of murder are held not to render the confession inadmissible.
- Q. Are confessions rendered inadmissible, if made by a person mentally incompetent?
- A. Generally, they are inadmissible, however, mental capacity is determined by the court.

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Quincy (From Page 22)

Auxiliary Police, but all members of the Auxiliary Police are not required to join the association, only those that want to. The association runs all social affairs and they have a banquet and dance each year. This is the night they reward their wives with an evening out, for all the times that they were left alone when their husbands had to go on duty.

During 1956, the auxiliary police put in a total of 9125 hours. This does not include the many hours put in by high ranking officers, personnel officer and property clerk, in planning the training courses and tours of duty.

To be eligible for the Quincy Auxiliary Police Department, one must be between the ages of 21 and 65, in good physical and mental condition and not a member of any organization that would have prior call on one's time or service in case of an emergency, such as a member of any military reserve unit, or employed by a public utility company.

Each man's application is processed through the probation officer for any criminal record, and any man that has been convicted of a felony is not eligible. Also any man that has too many misdemeanors and traffic violations on his record is subject to a review of his record by a board of auxiliary police and voted on. Usually too many recent traffic violations show an irresponsible person who wants to get a police badge to flash and he is rejected by our department.

Once a man is accepted he has to abide by the rules and regulations set down by the organization and approved by the Chief of Police. These rules and regulations keep every man on his toes, as any infraction can bring him up before a trial board of the Captains for action.

A man must not misuse his badge or uniform; the list of rules on this subject are long and very strict. They also cover attendance requirements, courtesy while on duty, powers of arrest, firearms, car emblems, etc.

The auxiliary police uniforms are all wool blue serge, just like the regular police and are purchased by the Quincy Office of Civil Defense. They have the following uniform equipment: 8 point uniform cap and cap badge, blue police shirt, 4-button police blouse coat for cool weather, heavy reefer type (short style) overcoat for cold weather, regulation police pants with blue stripe down the sides and numerous pockets, rubber rain cap covers and regulation rubber raincoats. They also have reflecting white traffic belts, 24" nightsticks, police whistles, regulation coat badge with the word "Auxiliary" on them and they hope to get rubber boots to go with the rest of the rainwear.

The Quincy Auxiliary Police have wonderful cooperation from the City Fathers; Civil Defense Director, James D. Asher; Chief of Police William Ferrazzi and former Civil Defense Director Thomas F. McDonald.

His Honor, Mayor Amelio Della Chiesa, is a booster of our organization and he recently stated, "I praise the Quincy Auxiliary Police for the fine work they have done for the city; for the great help they were during the hurricane emergencies, and for the wonderful civic spirit they have, giving up their holidays to help on traffic

duty and on parades. They are a fine group of men and deserve the highest praise from the City of Quincy and it's citizens."

Looking Ahead

In the July issue of **LAW AND ORDER**, a special in-service training article on "Shadowing and Surveillance" by Jack E. Ryten will be published. We are planning also to print the article in a pocket-size booklet.

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The Author, Dick Whittemore at his desk in the Bangor Police Department (Maine).

CONSIDER HIRING a physically handicapped person next time you have an inside job opening in your Police Department. Most physically fit police officers, as a rule, don't like to be stuck in an office. So instead of putting an unhappy officer inside, or hiring a shapely secretary, who will only upset office routine anyway, why not hire a handicapped person who really needs the work and will appreciate the opportunity?

I can guarantee you will never regret this decision. Handicappers are working in Police Departments all over the country today and in most cases their work records are excellent. Insurance Companies, Banks and Industrial Plants have found this to be true. In many places handicapped persons are sought after to fill certain jobs that they are capable of handling. Contrary to general belief, their absentee reports are very low. State Employment records will show that they are more dependable in many ways than the average worker in office or factory.

For many years the Maine State Police had a wheel chair dispatcher at their Orono Barracks. He set a fine record and they hated to lose him to a better job. At Bangor Police Headquarters three handicapped dispatchers handle the "Desk" the clock around.

One is in a wheel-chair as a result of Polio; another had his legs riddled with machine gun bullets during the invasion of Europe in World War II; and the third had a spinal injury which makes walking difficult. Police Dispatching is an ideal job for these men; they like it and can handle it very well.

But Dispatching is not the only position in a Police Station that a handicapped person could handle. He, or she could fill many different jobs in the Bureau of Criminal Records, Traffic Records, Lab., or Dark Room, even as the Chief's Secretary. Why not consider a physically handicapped person next time you have a job opening in your department?

Now as to pay. Please don't hire them with the sole idea of getting them cheaper than someone else. Perhaps you can, but this is a very unfair practice. If they are going to fill the job, and give you a good days work, they deserve the same pay as anyone else. Whether they have another income or not should make no difference. In most cases their personal expenses are greater because of special medical treatments and equipment. They do not want any special privileges on the job. Treat them as normal people and they will be happy.

Most handicapped persons, like short

The Physically Handicapped Can Help Your Department

by Dick Whittemore

people, are sensitive about their abnormality, therefore they want to exceed in something to prove they are as good or better than the average. When you hire them, take advantage of this characteristic. Help them specialize in one field of police work, such as Fingerprinting and Classification, Photography, Criminal Lab. technique, Interviewing, or Municipal Court Room Procedure. They will jump at the opportunity to learn and will become very useful to your department and the community.

Don't worry about physical obstacles preventing them from getting around, such as steps, doors, desks, etc. They are used to figuring out ways to overcome or eliminate these things. So next time you have an inside job opening encourage the physically handicapped persons in your community to come in for an interview. Give them an equal chance to qualify for the job along with the other applicants.

Publishers Note: For nine years our publishing organization has had a navy veteran who works in a wheel chair as a trusted and valuable employee. He is now general office manager and also research director. Beloved councilor to his fellow employees, right-hand man to the publisher and associate (part-owner) in the business, this man has proved perfectly the case made for the handicapped by Dick Whittemore. As perhaps you know, Dick Whittemore is a dispatcher in a wheel chair, and was featured on the front cover of *LAW AND ORDER*, February 1957, flying his own plane.



Frank G. MacAloon of the William C. Copp Organization (Publisher of *Law and Order*).



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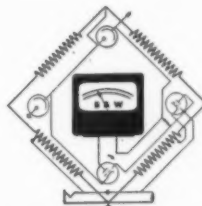
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For further information circle #75 on R. S. Card

Curfew (From Page 14)
assured that the situation would not
happen again.

This is how the curfew works.
Fifteen minutes before curfew, a
whistle is blown to warn young-
sters that the 10 PM deadline is
near and to get home immediately.

What about violators? Here is
what Section VIII of the ordinance
has to say:

"Upon second or subsequent
violation of the provisions hereof

by such minor child under the age
of sixteen (16) years, or by said
guardian or person having the le-
gal care and custody of said child
and upon conviction thereof, said
violators shall be punished by a
fine, not in excess of \$50.00, or by
imprisonment not to exceed 5 days
or by both fine and imprisonment."

Chief Ferris said that building of
one family homes are mushrooming
everywhere. In an area not far from
his headquarters a development of

150 homes will get under way in
the very near future. If the pattern
that is followed throughout the
country holds true in Butler, these
homes will be occupied by young
married people, who have moved
from a more congested area to raise
their children in a nice clean com-
munity. This curfew law, in effect
long before the children grow to the
difficult age, is insurance against
future juvenile delinquency.

What Happens At The Police Station?

by Irving B. Zeichner

WHEN THE LONG ARM of the law reaches out to collar an offender, what happens to him at the police station? The Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the New York Civil Liberties Union recently prepared a leaflet setting forth the rights to be accorded one after an arrest.

Mr. Citizen is thus informed that a report of his arrest and the charge against him must be recorded without unnecessary delay in the "arrest book." He is likewise told that he will be fingerprinted and photographed if so required by law. And, before commencing with interrogation, the police must disclose the charge.

With regard to the questioning, the leaflet advises that it is the constitutional privilege of an accused to refuse to say anything of an incriminating nature, and to have the aid and advice of a lawyer at all times. He is also notified that the promise of a policeman to help him or to intervene with the court, in exchange for a confession, is not binding.

"After identifying yourself," it states, "you do not have to answer any questions or sign any papers about a crime. Neither a policeman nor anyone else may force you to do this. If any force or threats are used against you, report it to the court, to the District Attorney and to your own lawyer. You should also report promptly to the court any injuries and bruises suffered after arrest."

Another right specifically noted is that of being able to make a telephone call with reasonable promptness to inform family, friend or lawyer of the arrest. As for safeguarding money and other property taken from the accused, an itemized receipt should be furnished him by the police custodian.

Bail enables the individual arrested to obtain his release from jail, continues the folder, if a sum of money or other security is posted to insure his appearance at the trial. In certain minor offenses, the police themselves may arrange the release on bail but, in the others, it is necessary for a magistrate to set the amount needed to accomplish this purpose. In the latter event, the accused has a right to an arraignment with reasonable dispatch.

When the then Police Commissioner, Francis W. H. Adams, read the text of this proposed work, "If you are arrested . . .", he found everything legally correct. Yet something appeared to be wrong.

That something was not in what the leaflet contained, but in what it omitted. What about the policeman? He, too, has rights.

The Commissioner commented that even in the face of the most difficult of duties, his subordinates were most often letter perfect in carrying out their responsibilities. Why not, he inquired, tell those for whom the folder was intended when to "go along quietly."

All concerned agreed that this was a good idea and, according to the New York Times, the following paragraph was added:

"It is unwise to be insolent to a police officer or to cause disturbance or disorder or to resist an arrest by a police officer even though you know that you are innocent. Such behavior tends to lessen respect of the community for law and order, which the police officer in the legitimate discharge of his duties represents."

There exists among able police officials a genuine belief that the restrictions governing arrest are far too unrealistic for modern law enforcement. This was pointed out by Morris Ploscowe not long ago in a round table on the law of arrest published in the Minnesota Law Review.

Judge Ploscowe cites, as a typical example of how circumstances compel a visit to the police station, the case of an individual who is seen carrying a suitcase late at night in a neighborhood where some burglaries have occurred. Is he the long sought-after burglar or a local burgher who is home from a trip and anxious to get some sleep? If the subject cannot identify himself to the satisfaction of the observant officer, he is invited or compelled to go to the police station. There he is held or released depending upon the results of the inquiry.

The law, says the judge, does not permit police officers to make arrests for the purpose of making an investigation to determine whether the individual arrested is involved in a crime. The arrest "on suspicion" for purposes of investigation, however, is a common police practice.

Mr. Ploscowe recommends a change in the law of arrest which would give the police a limited right to stop, question and detain persons acting suspiciously. He notes that the Uniform

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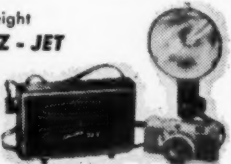
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Arrest Act, which has been adopted in a number of states, allows such action. The permissible detention period under this Act is two hours and the detention is not recorded as an arrest in any official record. It is thus a reasonable answer to both police needs and basic civil liberties.

Professor Fred E. Inbau of Northwestern University, a leading authority in the police science field, stated in an address before the American Bar Association and reported in the Texas Police Journal, that all police must be given a reasonable opportunity to interrogate criminal suspects and witnesses in order to adequately safeguard the public. In dealing with this problem, he listed the following fundamental and practical considerations:

1. Many criminal cases, even when investigated by the best qualified police departments, are capable of solution only by means of an admission or confession from the guilty individual or upon the basis of information obtained from the questioning of other criminal suspects.

2. Criminal offenders, except, of course, those caught in the commission of their crimes, ordinarily will not admit their guilt unless questioned under conditions of privacy, and for a period of perhaps several hours.

3. In dealing with criminal offenders, and consequently also with criminal suspects who may actually be in-

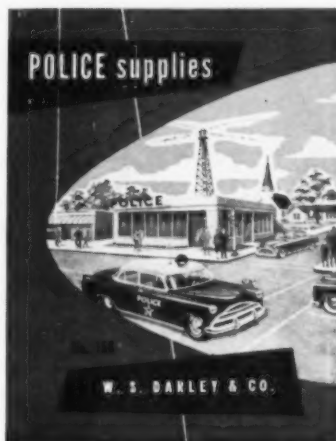
nocent, the interrogator must of necessity employ less refined methods than are considered appropriate for the transaction of ordinary, everyday affairs by and between law-abiding citizens.

Professor Inbau points out that the commission of crime is no ordinary, lawful, professional, business or social matter. It is, therefore, impractical to interrogate an offender on a similar ethical level. He must be dealt with on a somewhat lower moral plane. That plane, Mr. Inbau concludes, was, in the interest of innocent suspects, wisely and sufficiently restricted by court decisions insofar as interrogation methods are concerned.

Any discussion of police station procedure should make clear that the constitutional guarantee that no person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself refers to conscious expressions of ideas. It has been held that no violation is done to the rights of an accused when he submits to a police line-up, whether he approves or not, any more than by being fingerprinted and photographed. Physical and mental examinations, even the involuntary extraction of bodily fluids for scientific analysis, have been sanctioned by the courts. The prevailing view is that the privilege against self-incrimination does not extend to conditions which the accused cannot control.

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—Survey—

Mobile Patrol Operations

Dear Chief, or Police Executive supervising patrol cars,—we need your help in preparing a study to be published in our July issue.

Ordinarily, we would send you a letter asking you to fill out this questionnaire, but there may be some of our readers who know the answers, as well as the Chief, and will save him time by sending us the answers.

The reason for the questions? Well, there are surprisingly few statistics available on how much mobile equipment is used by law enforcement agencies, and inasmuch as these questions are always directed to us by potential advertisers, we would like to have something specific to tell them.

It is no secret that LAW AND ORDER is supported by its advertisers. We know that a good advertisement is every bit as important to our readers as an article may be. To be made aware of the specifications and prices of a product makes a man more alert as a buyer. Since its inception, LAW AND ORDER has only accepted advertisements that were definitely about police equipment or police services.

Our July issue will accent the modern mechanization of law enforcement agencies. Editorial content is being assembled and we will have valuable information for you.

We will publish a table using the statistics you send us. This will be interesting to you, as you may use it as a comparison between your methods of buying and the systems of similar cities.

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Helping Delinquent Children

Part II

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Police Training For Prevention

Knowledge of the community can also help a policeman prevent delinquency.

The police should be more familiar than any other organized group with community conditions that might endanger the safety of young people. Through regular patrol and supervision of potentially harmful spots, such as parks, bus stations, dance halls, skating rinks, motion-picture houses, hotels, night clubs, restaurants, and taverns, the police can help check promiscuous activities and protect young people from demoralizing influences.

In the course of their inspection the police may find young people working in undesirable places at too early an age, too late at night, and for too long hours. By reporting violation of child labor and liquor control laws to State officials and cooperating with them in the enforcement of these laws, the police can also help to protect young persons from being exploited for commercial gain.

Juvenile Divisions And Juvenile Aid Officers

A number of communities have established a special unit for handling

of delinquent children within their police departments. Usually there are both policemen and policewomen assigned to this unit.

In a few cities these divisions or units are composed of specially trained men and women. They work only with juveniles. Their job is to prevent delinquency as well as deal with the boy or girl who has already become delinquent.

Unfortunately, only a few communities have given full attention to this need for specially trained police to work with delinquent children. Every city with a population of 25,000 people or more **should have** a juvenile division in the police department. Smaller communities should have one or more officers trained to work with these children. And, of course, all officers should have some knowledge of the problems of delinquency control.

An increased demand by communities for trained juvenile-aid police officers will undoubtedly result in more courses for juvenile police work being offered by universities and police academies and schools.

At the present time the most comprehensive university-operated course in this work is offered by the Delinquency Control Institute of the University of Southern California. Un-

fortunately the number of students the Institute can accept for each session of the course is still very small.

A plan that might succeed in giving training to a large number of police officers in a very short time was recently proposed for use in one State. According to this plan, the State University would offer an extension course on juvenile police work, consisting of 16 sessions of one and a half-hours each. It would be taught by people who have had experience with juvenile delinquents. The course would be given in any community where the demand is sufficient and to as many policemen as apply. As an added incentive, it was proposed that the State Civil Service Commission give credit for the course in civil service promotion examinations. Though each officer would be responsible for his own tuition, it was expected that many local police departments or interested civic groups would pay the necessary expense. The plan is evidently one that many States could easily follow.

There is clearly an increased awareness on the part of police departments and citizen groups of the importance of special training for officers who work with juveniles. It is hoped that further means can be found to give police officers this training.

Association To Offer "False Arrest" Insurance Policy

The National Police Officers Association of America through its Insurance Counsel, Capt. Neal M. Gertz, is contracting for a very special insurance coverage for members against false arrest claims. The policy would be made available on an individual subscription basis to members only. Its coverage would be a \$5,000 individual claim, \$25,000 single incident, and \$50,000 overall yearly limit per member. Like insurance of your car, it carries a \$100.00 deductible clause which would mean that the member would be required to pay the first \$100.00 of any claim. The association would pay the balance up to the amounts stated above. Although the contract terms are still being worked out, the cost of the False Arrest Bond would be about \$10.00 a year. This rate would be avail-

able to members only and not to non-members. The Board of Directors were flooded with letters during the last year by members asking for such coverage. This program is part of our continuing effort to assist members in the problems facing the profession. Members who would like to have applications for the False Arrest coverage are asked to send their names to the Insurance Counsel Neal Gertz. Send no money until we announce a definite rate. The cost however, will not be more than stated above.

Renewal Statements Sent Out 60 Days In Advance

Our Vice-President Jack Helander, (takes care of all the records) reminds members that NPOAA sends out notices of renewal at least 60 days in advance of the expiration of membership. We urge members to return the

statement (new form) along with dues, as soon as possible and at least two weeks prior to the actual expiration date.



State NPOAA Secretary (Minn.) Sgt. Cliff Petrick presents Sheriff Dan Ryan with the Award of Merit.

"According to Law..."

Edited by Judge Irving B. Zeichner
Law Editor



Truth Serum

Defendant was found guilty of 3 counts of statutory rape, and 3 counts of sodomy committed upon the person of his adopted daughter, a fifteen-year old girl.

At the trial, the girl testified on direct examination as to the time, place and circumstances of the offenses charged in the indictment. On cross-examination, in an effort to impeach her as a witness, the defense introduced in evidence her written reaction of all the allegations of sexual misconduct by the defendant.

To rehabilitate the witness, the prosecution called a psychiatrist who testified that, on the basis of a complete clinical examination, including psychological and personal tests and a sodium-pentothal ("truth serum") test, it was his professional opinion that the girl was telling the truth when she repeated on direct examination the charges originally made by

her. He further said that, in his opinion, as a psychiatrist, the girl was not a liar but was, considering the circumstances of her life, a normal fifteen-year old who could not have gained the information she related about the defendant's alleged sexual relations with her, without having personally experienced them.

A tape recording of the psychiatrist's sodium-pentothal interview with the girl was received in evidence over objections of defense counsel. In explaining the use and operation of this type of interview, the psychiatrist told the jury that the drug in question "removed certain inhibitions so the individual will spontaneously say what the individual would have said without trying to exercise control over not saying it" and further that when given "in a situation such as this it would be a highly reliable test."

The recording was admitted as a prior consistent statement for the

limited purpose of rehabilitating the impeached witness. From the recording, the jury heard the psychiatrist, on more than one occasion during the interview inquire of the girl whether she was telling the truth in relating the details of her abuse and in each instance she replied in the affirmative.

On appeal from his conviction, the defendant challenged the evidence as incompetent in that the trustworthiness and reliability of the sodium-pentothal examination is not generally recognized.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, held it was prejudicial error to admit the tape recording, and reversed the judgment. It said that the only time a prior consistent statement by an impeached witness may be introduced to rehabilitate such witness is when it affirmatively appears that the prior consistent statement was made at a time



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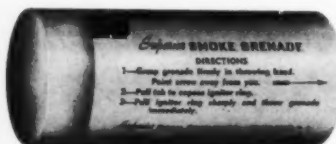
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when the witness had no motive to lie.

"Here the Government's witness was subjected to psychiatric examination for the avowed purpose of determining whether the story originally told the authorities was the truth. Obvious motive existed then to repeat that story. So if the original story were indeed a fabrication, it would be unreasonable to hold that motive did not exist to fabricate during the test insofar as will could assert itself.

"Although narcoanalysis in general, and the sodium-pentothal interview in particular, may be a useful tool in the psychiatric examination of an individual, the courts have not generally recognized the trustworthiness and reliability of such tests as being sufficiently well established to accord the results the status of competent evidence."

False Medical Testimony

Defendant, a general medical practitioner, was asked by the Trenton police to witness the signing of confessions by five of the six men charged with murder in what subsequently came to be known as the "Trenton Six" case. He and Dr. Corio gave a brief but fairly thorough physical examination to each of the accused and inquired of them as to the treatment they had received while in custody. Thereafter defendant signed a notarized statement for the police as to his findings and conclusions.

At the first trial of the six, defendant testified at a preliminary hearing as to admissibility of the confessions and again at the trial. The confessions were admitted and the six were convicted, but the convictions were reversed on appeal for errors in the trial. At the second trial defendant again testified at the preliminary inquiry and at the trial. At this second trial defendant's testimony grew increasingly unfavorable to the State.

Defendant was convicted of perjury. He appealed on grounds that medical opinions, no matter how erroneous, cannot form the basis of perjury in the absence of conclusive proof that they were not actually entertained.

The Supreme Court of New Jersey affirmed the conviction of perjury. It said:

"Perjury was defined at early common law as the wilful assertion as to a matter of fact, opinion, belief or knowledge made by a witness under oath, such assertion being known to such witness to be false and being intended by him to mislead the court. The offense is now controlled by statutes, which, in general, define perjury as the wilful and corrupt false swearing or affirming in the course of a judicial or quasi-judicial pro-

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ceedings, to some matter material to the issue.

"It is important here to recognize that much of defendant's testimony dealt with findings resulting from his examination of the prisoners. To this extent he was describing physical manifestations, exclusive of their supposed cause or psychic effect. The existence of the symptoms to which he testified is fundamentally a matter of fact, readily subject to independent verification or disproof. Most of the findings are the direct product of observation and not the result of scientific test or research. The police officers and Dr. Corio were therefore qualified to refute the truthfulness of defendant's testimony in this respect because they had the same opportunities for observation.

"In general, defendant's statements at the second trial varied violently from those he delivered at the first trial. A doctor is entitled to change his professional views, but unless such change is upon valid grounds and for good reason, there is a justifiable inference that its motivation is corrupt. When witnesses for the State directly controvert the existence of the facts upon which the new opinions are allegedly predicated, this inference may ripen into a reflection of guilt sufficient to be considered by a judge or jury."

Law and Order

Atomic Radiations (From Page 10)
in every respect. The seriousness of being unprepared are pointed up extremely well in the article entitled "Scientific Blueprint for Atomic Survival," in the March 1, 1957 issue of *Life Magazine*. For further information on radiations and radiation monitoring, the author recommends reading "Radiation Monitoring in Atomic Defense," by Dwight E. Gray and John H. Martens and published by D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc.

Interrogation (From Page 45)
ingly at the author and said, "How in hell do you think he spells it—B-R-O-W-N."

This fishing approach is especially effective if several people were actually involved in a crime or know that this suspect committed a crime. Surprisingly often, when this technique is used, the suspect figures that someone talked and he might as well tell the truth.

Of course, if this fishing approach does not work, and the suspect makes no admissions, then go about interrogating the suspect on the crime about which you have him in for questioning. If the fishing approach does not work, the only thing you have lost is less than one minute of your time!

(This Chapter will be concluded in the next issue)

"Ten Twenty-Six"

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This pocket-size, step-by-step procedure for the grim task of recovering a body after drowning has 31 pages of valuable information. Originally published in *LAW AND ORDER*, July 1953, re-prints are available at 50c each.

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California C.D. (From Page 23)
policemen, provide a reservoir of experienced law enforcement officers ready for duty in an emergency.

It is on the basis of such mutual cooperation and understanding, founded on well-tried principles of law enforcement, that the State of California, its counties and its cities have created a practical, functioning, Civil Defense organization,—with all law enforcement agencies prepared to step into any emergency situation, be it attack or a natural disaster, and provide citizens of the state with the protection and security they deserve.

Charles Greenblatt (Page 48)
and received some \$8,655 worth of new police equipment with \$300 in cash to boot. The highest of the bidders was Charles Greenblatt of New York, he announced.

Since that initial order for two hundred Smith & Wesson revolvers, Charles Greenblatt has grown steadily until today they are the largest and most active Smith & Wesson factory dealer catering primarily to police in the United States. Their inventory of

new S & W's is probably the largest outside of the factory in this country. Many famous personalities are numbered among Greenblatt customers including Emperor Haile Silassie, Walter Winchell and Thurston Ullman. Mr. Ullman's world championship score was fired from a Smith & Wesson K-38 taken directly from stock by the Greenblatts. Based on past performance, police officers all over the United States will continue to be influenced by the dependability which the Charles Greenblatt name brings to mind.

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* Reg. U. S. Patent Office **M. A. Halligan,** 1505 Metropolitan Ave.
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From the Editor



LEE E. LAWDER

THIS FIFTH ISSUE of 1957 is focused on the subject of Civil Defense. To many of our citizens the term Civil Defense is synonymous with the "threat of war." In recent years this threat has not been prominent in the public's mind and as a result *complacency* has replaced *vigilance*. People fail to realize that disasters are as devastating as war. Who is able to say what section of our country will be declared a "disaster area" next? Today it is a forest fire in Connecticut, tomorrow it might be flood waters, tornadoes or earthquakes in some other part of our country. *No community is immuned from disaster.*

Two thousand years ago the Great Teacher spoke a parable to His

listeners. A certain rich man called three of his servants to him. He was planning to go away "into a far country," but before he went he gave a gift to each. To the first, he gave five talents; to the second only two, and to the third he gave but one. Each man was given "according to his ability." Then the master went away, but after a period of time he returned and demanded an accounting of the gifts. His first two servants had doubled the talents, but the third had done nothing with it. He had "buried it in the earth." The master was angry and took the talent away from him. His other two servants were rewarded for their faithful performance.

One does not have to possess a great intellect to appreciate the fact that if a talent is not used it becomes lost—or taken away. If a musician should cease to practice his instrument, his fingers would soon lose their flexibility and he would no longer possess the talent to play.

Perhaps this analogy is a long-winded way to get to the lesson of the Auxiliary Police Department . . . but if we think in terms of large, medium and small cities and in terms of five, two and one talents,

we can apply this lesson of "the talents." If the organization is not constantly kept busy with a definite program of study and training, it soon is infected with that greatest crippling ailment of organizations—*inactivity*. This means the "talent" is lost to the community.

We have several good articles on this subject in this issue. Foremost, is the "Story of the Quincy Auxiliary Police Department." It is no secret that the reason for their success is "activity." They have work to be done and they have the complete cooperation of the regular police department.

In another article Chief Truett tells that his Reserves are good recruiting ground for his regulars.

The Auxiliary Police Organization who works, increasing in knowledge and skill in handling police matters, doubles its "talents." Although the reward is mostly in the knowledge that the Auxiliary has done a good job,—the greater reward is received by the community which reaps the benefit of its good work. The organization which decays because of inactivity loses its talent and when great need comes to the community, they are helpless.

INDEX TO OUR ADVERTISERS

Abels, Robert	53	Faurot, Inc.	25	Nurich Arms Co.	49
Agramonte, Inc., Ed.	53	Federal Laboratories, Inc.	15	Orthopedic Frame Company	51
American Industrial Products Co.	30	Federal Sign & Signal Corp.	17	Peters Cartridge Div. Remington Arms Co.	35
Arctic Fur Cap Corp.	8	Ford Motor Company	43	Plymouth Rock Shirt Co.	54
Associated Designers	60	General Electric Company	63	Premax Products Div. Chisholm-Ryder Co., Inc.	52
Automatic Signal Div. Eastern Industries, Inc.	2	Gopher Shooter's Supply, The	37	Richards Co., S. H.	53
B & W Associates	53	Graffex, Inc.	29	Rolatope, Inc.	40
Badger Shirt Co.	53	Greenblatt, Charles	34	Russell Uniform Co.	12
Blackinton & Co., Inc., V. H.	44	Halligan, M. A.	61	Shure Brothers, Inc.	10
Bomgardner Mfg. Co., The	42	High Standard Mfg. Co.	36	Sigma Engineering Co.	50
Brunssen Company, George	47	Industrial Radio Corp.	40	Sireno Co., Inc.	41
Bucheimer Co., J. M.	40	Jenny, Edwin R.	53	Sames Uniforms	60
Burke & James, Inc.	54	Kantor & Co., M. G.	53	Stephenson Corp.	23
Chevrolet Motor Div. of General Motors	13	Keeler Inc., Leonarde	27	Stillwater Worsted Mills, Inc.	31
Cleary Uniform Co.	56	Lehmann, John S.	53	Superior Signal Co., Inc.	60
Criminal Research Products Inc.	30	McGraw Hill Book Co., Inc.	22	Traf-O-Teria System	39
Darley & Co., W. S.	55	Magee-Hale Park-O-Meter Co.	11	Trilling, Emanuel	46
De Mayo & Sons, Inc., Eugene	36 & 50	Maier-Lavaty Company	59	Trippe Mfg. Co.	55
Detroit Bullet Trap Co.	50	Metcalf Brothers & Co., Inc.	64	University Loudspeakers, Inc.	26
Dodge Div. of Chrysler Corp.	21	Muni-Quip Corp.	47	Weinbrenner Company, A. H.	32 & 33
Dubois & Son, Inc., A.	14	National Police Officers Association of America	57 & 58	Wentworth-Forman Co., Inc.	53 & 55
Emerson Co., J. H.	59	New York Institute of Criminology, Inc.	20	Whelen Engineering Co.	45
Everson-Ross, Inc.	49	Nielsen-Rionda, Inc.	61	Williams Gun Sight Co.	38
				Wisler Western Arms	38

Allentown Police switch to General Electric Progress line Two-Way Radio!

New built-in 20-watt mobile amplifiers provide public address system for effective traffic and crowd control



TRAFFIC CONTROL is a great deal easier when cruisers are equipped with public address systems. General Electric's new 20-watt

amplifier, a built-in option with Progress Line two-way radio, is the most powerful and versatile mobile system available.

Police Department cruisers in Allentown, Pa. are among the first to use General Electric's new 20-watt mobile amplifiers—most powerful and flexible means for adding public address advantages to their new Progress Line two-way radios.

The new amplifier provides high fidelity quality because it operates from the standard Progress Line controlled reluctance microphone. All controls are located on the single control head, including a completely variable volume control for the public address function. The amplifier may be housed inside a Progress Line radio case and the all-weather horn type speaker may be mounted with or without a swivel base, on the outside of the cruiser.

When set for "public address," all messages are channeled through the horn speaker only, not over the air. The controls also may be set so that

incoming radio calls are amplified and passed through the horn speaker, thus audible at a distance from the cruiser. Another control position allows normal radio operation.

The City of Allentown has utilized police radio since 1942, to help its Police Department protect 112,000 citizens in the 17-square-mile city. The department today has two-way radio in 18 cars and 8 motorcycles, and its dispatcher also handles radio calls for police forces in three neighboring communities and the Allentown Park Police.



General Electric Progress Line two-way radio offers many optional advantages in addition to such standard features as controlled reluctance microphones and 6600-series commu-

nication-type tubes. It will pay you to investigate these and other features which make the Progress Line the most dependable and versatile two-way radio available today.



RADIO DISPATCHER for Allentown Police Department dispatches 26 city police vehicles, and also provides radio contact with vehicles of three neighboring communities and the Allentown Park Police.



FOR SALES AND SERVICE... see "Radio Communication Equipment" in your Yellow Pages. Or, write: General Electric Co., Communication Equipment, Section C4057, Electronics Park, Syracuse, New York. In Canada, write: C.G.E. Electronics, 830 Lansdowne Avenue, Toronto.

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